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Dera Gazi Khan

1883-84

V

PREFACE.

The period fixed by the Punjab Government for the compilation of the *Gazetteer* of the Province being limited to twelve months, the Editor has not been able to prepare any original matter for the present work; and his duties have been confined to throwing the already existing material into shape, supplementing it as far as possible by contributions obtained from district officers, passing the draft through the press, circulating it for revision, altering it in accordance with the corrections and suggestions of revising officers, and printing and issuing the final edition.

The material available in print for the *Gazetteer* of this district consisted of the Settlement Reports, and a draft *Gazetteer* compiled between 1870 and 1874 by Mr. F. Cunningham, Barrister-at-Law. Notes on certain points have been supplied by district officers; while the report on the Census of 1881 has been utilized. Of the present volume, Section A of Chap. V (General Administration), and the whole of Chap. VI (Towns), have been for the most part supplied by the Deputy Commissioner; Section A of Chap. III (Statistics of Population) has been taken from the Census Report; while here and there passages have been extracted from Mr. Cunningham's compilation already referred to. But with these exceptions, the great mass of the text has been taken almost, if not quite verbally from Mr. Fryer's Settlement Report of the district.

The draft edition of this *Gazetteer* has been revised by Messrs. Fryer, Gladstone, and Douie, and by the Irrigation Department so far as regards the canals of the district. The Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the spelling of vernacular names, which has been fixed throughout by him in accordance with the prescribed system of transliteration.

THE EDITOR.

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1	2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.	DISTRICT.	DETAIL OF TAHSILS.			
		D. G. Khán.	Sanghar.	Rájanpur.	Jámpur.
Total square miles (1881)	4,517	1,362	628	1,615	912
Cultivated square miles (1878)	1,575	748	350	246	231
Culturable square miles (1878)	1,743	264	181	1,117	181
Irrigated square miles (1878)	685	362	47	213	63
Average square miles under crops (1877 to 1881)	845	397	102	146	200
Annual rainfall in inches (1866 to 1882)	7·7	7·7	6·5	4·5	3·0
No. of inhabited towns and villages (1881)	603	177	136	149	141
Total population (1881)	363,346	159,733	51,779	82,675	69,159
Rural population (1881)	320,142	137,424	51,779	74,390	56,549
Urban population (1881)	43,204	22,309	...	8,285	12,610
Total population per square mile (1881)	80	117	82	51·2	75·8
Rural population per square mile (1881)	71	101	82	46	62·0
Hindus (1881)	46,697	22,750	5,452	10,678	7,817
Sikhs (1881)	1,326	525	122	552	127
Jains (1881)	...	...	...	...	...
Musalmans (1881)	315,240	136,388	46,205	71,432	61,215
Average annual Land Revenue (1877 to 1881) *	388,048	183,027	47,617	68,549	88,855
Average annual gross revenue (1877 to 1881) †	500,147	...	...	...	...

* Fixed, Fluctuating, and Miscellaneous. † Land, Tribute, Local Rates, Excise, and Stamps.

DERA GHAZI KHAN.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISTRICT.

SECTION A.—DESCRIPTIVE.

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

General descript[ion].

The Dera Gházi Khán district is the southernmost of the three districts of the Deraját division, and lies between north latitude 28° 27′ and 31° 15′ and east longitude 69° 35′ and 70° 59,′ occupying the extreme south-west corner of the province. It is bounded on the north by the Dera Ismail Khán district, on the east by the river Indus which separates it from the Dera Ismail Khán and Muzaffargarh districts and the Baháwalpur State, on the south by the province of Sindh, and on the west by the Sulimán mountains. The boundary between British territory and the independent Biloch tribes who occupy the Sulimán Range is a straight line from the Leri town to the Gandhári mountains, and thence to the Mári mountain. To the north of this point the British boundary is the base of the first or lowest range of hills. The district thus forms a long narrow strip of country some 198 miles long and of an average breadth of 25 miles, lying between the foot of the Sulimán mountains and the river Indus. This strip is divided by lines drawn in a general east and west direction across the district into four *tahsíls* of which Sangarh is the most northern, then Dera Ghází Khán, then Jámpur, and in the extreme south Rájanpur. The Rájanpur *tahsíl* also constitutes a separate sub-division, an Assistant Commissioner being stationed in charge at Rájanpur. The Sangarh *tahsíl* is called after a torrent of that name, there being no town of Sangarh; and the head-quarters of the *tahsíl* are situated at the village of Tounsa. Some leading statistics regarding the district and the several *tahsíls* into which it is divided are given in Table No. I. on the opposite page. The district contains one town of more than 10,000 souls, namely Dera Ghází Khán, with a population of 22,309, at which place the administrative head-quarters are situated. Dera Ghází Khan stands eighth in order of area and 27th in order of population among the 32 districts of the Province, comprising 4·24 per cent. of the total area, 1·93 per cent. of the total population, and 1·77 per cent. of the urban population of British territory. The latitude, longitude, and height in feet above the sea of the principal places in the district are shown below:—

Town.	N. Latitude.	E. Longitude.	Feet above sea-level.
Dera Ghází Khán ...	30° 4′	70° 49′	395
Rájanpur	29° 6′	70° 22′	305
Jámpur	29° 39′	70° 38′	349

Chapter I, A.

Descriptive.

Physical features.

The district, a strip of country on one side shut in by lofty mountains, and on the other washed throughout its length by a mighty river, is divided naturally into two distinct parts. One of these is called the Pachád, from a local word meaning west, and consists of the high rainless tract running along under the Sulimán range ; and the other is called Sindh after the river Indus, and includes all the lands within the influence of that river, and so capable of irrigation either by means of canals, wells, or by inundation direct from the river.

The Pachád.

The Pachád, which slopes eastwards from the foot of the hills, is generally level, but rolls in parts in sandy undulations *(rekh.)* It is inhabited for the most part by Biloches organised into *tumans* or tribes. The soil, a stiff clay and naturally unproductive, requires only irrigation to make it fertile, and this it receives from numerous streams pouring down into it from the hills which in the rainy season often flow with considerable velocity. The water thus supplied is assiduously husbanded and carried to the fields by a complicated system of embankments. Lands thus cultivated are of first rate quality, being covered in the course of time with a rich alluvial deposit. With two exceptions only, the hill streams dry up during the hot months which precede the periodical rains ; while the wells in the Pachád are from 250 to 300 feet in depth. For a short time water is obtainable in shallow wells dug in the dry beds of the hill streams; but this source of supply failing, the country ceases to be habitable, until, on the fall of the first rains, the streams again begin to fill. For this reason, during the months of May, June and July, the Pachád is practically deserted. The Biloch tribes who inhabit it drive off their cattle to pasture either in the hills or in the moister lands upon or near the Indus, returning in the latter days of July and the beginning of August. Of late years some wells have been sunk at selected spots by Government, but the expense of sinking such wells is very great. At Sábzil Kot, on the Rájanpur Frontier, an artesian well has been sunk to supply water to the Militia Post. It is 388 feet deep; but has not been a success, as no permanent spring was tapped, and the water supplied by percolation is distinctly brackish. There are also wells at Kot Rúm, on the Rájanpur Frontier ; at Ganair and Kúra, on the Jámpur Frontier ; at Vador Mandáni and Thúl Sobáh, on the Dera Ghází Khán Frontier ; and at Jhok Bhodú, on the Sangarh Frontier. Wells have been constructed at Thúl Hairo, on the Jámpur, and at Sakhi Sarwar, on the Dera Ghází Khán Frontier.

Hill streams.

The hill streams are in all 201 in number. The irrigation from them, and the method of administration, are described respectively in Chapter IV and Chapter V. The most important are :—

The *Kaha*, which enters the plains opposite Harrand. This is a perennial stream. Its water reaches Muhammadpur, 14 miels from the point where it enters the plains, and is carried on to Dájal, a distance of 28 miles, in sufficient quantity to provide drinking water for that town.

Hill streams.

The *Sangarh*, which enters the plains near Mangrota, and contains a perennial supply of water to a distance of ten miles below the hills.

The *Vador*, which enters the plains close to Vador, a village 12 miles from Dera Ghâzi Khân.

The *Sori*, which waters the lands of the Lund Bilochis.

As a rule not a drop of water from these streams reaches the Indus, though after heavy rain the Sangarh, owing to the shortness of its course, occasionally runs straight into the river, breaking away all embankments constructed to intercept its water. The Kaha and the Sangarh alone of them all bring down from the hills a perennial water-supply. Many of them are mere drainage channels collecting the rainfall from the low hills lying below the Sulimán range; and from these the supply is most precarious, lasting only for a few hours after heavy rain. Of others, whose sources lie in the more distant hills, the supply is comparatively certain. The floods from the hills at times are violent and sudden. The larger streams are called *nain* or *khor*, and the smaller *larih*, *chúr* or *parah*.

The Sindh tract.

The Sindh tract, comprising all lands which come within the influence of the Indus, whether as being immediately liable to inundation or as irrigated by canals drawing their supply from it, or by wells which owe their water to moisture imparted by it to the soil, supports a far denser population than the Pachád. More than half the cultivated area of the district lies within this tract. It is occupied by Jats, Hindus, and miscellaneous tribes interspersed with scattered Biloches. There are fifteen main inundation canals which have their heads direct from the river:—

Inundation Canals.

The Massúwah.	Sáhiba.
Fazlwah.	Chibri.
Mánka.	Kiria Gámu.
Kot Dáúd.	Son.
Shoria.	Núr,
Kastúri.	Dhundi
Dhingána	Kútab.

Kádra.

The Massúwah and Fazlwah canals belonged to private individuals, but were purchased by Government; the former in 1877 for Rs. 25,000, and the latter in 1882 for Rs. 5,000, a grant of 500 acres in the former and 300 acres in the latter case being made from Government waste free of revenue for the term of Settlement in addition to the purchase-money. All these canals, therefore, are now managed and controlled by the officers of the Irrigation Department. Their administration is discussed in Chapter V, while the irrigation from them is described in Chapter IV.

Minor natural divisions.

Besides the two main natural divisions of the district, there are other minor ones, such as the arid Danda tract, which is formed by the high lands between the Pachád and the Sindh. It lies beyond the reach of canals on the one side and of hill streams on the other, and cultivation in it is effected with much trouble and labour by means of wells. Danda means a tooth, and the soil of the Danda tract is said to be as hard as a tooth. Then there are the Kálápáni tracts in the Jámpur and Sangarh *tahsíls*, so called because they

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Descriptive.

are irrigated by the blue-black water of two perennial streams which descend from the hills, and the Gharkáb tract, in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*, which is yearly swept over by the inundation of the river Indus. These, however, are minor natural divisions, whilst the two great divisions of Pachád and Sindh are universally recognized, and are most strongly marked.

Mountains.

The highest peaks of the Sulimán range are Ek Bhai, opposite Sakhi Sarwar, which is 7,462 feet high, and Drágul, opposite Harrand, which is 5,385 feet high. The Gandhári peak, opposite Rojhán, is a little over 4,000 feet; its exact height has not been ascertained. To the south of Drágul is the Mári mountain, the summit of which forms a large and fairly level plateau. The Gágan-ka-Thal and Kharr plateaus, now known as Fort Munro below Ek Bhai, are now approached by good roads and are occupied occasionally in the hot weather months by officers from Rájanpur and Dera Ghâzi Khán. The temperature of these higher parts of the Sulimán hills is exceedingly mild, and the climate is quite bearable when the heat of the plains is most trying. The Sulimán hills are very bare of vegetation. There are no large trees to be seen, and the few stunted wild olive *Olea Europæa* and acacia trees that are met with do not suffice to relieve the general dreariness of the scenery. The hills are formed of limestone and sandstone, with a thin superstratum of soil which is bare, except when recent rains have promoted the growth of grass. In the hills are valleys of great fertility known as *shams*. These are mostly irrigated by perennial streams, and their green crops form a pleasant variety to the generally sombre hills. These valleys are but sparsely cultivated owing to the unsettled state of the country.

Principal passes.

The most important passes leading from the district through the Sulimán hills are the Sangarh, Sakhi Sarwar, Kahá, Cháchar, and Sori. The Sangarh pass leads into the Bozdár country; the Sakhi Sarwar pass into the Khatrán and Lúni-Pathán country; the Kahá and Cháchar passes into the Khatrán, Mári, and Búgti country; and the Sori pass into the Mári and Búgti country. The trade with the countries beyond those immediately at the head of these passes is now mostly at a stand-still. But the Cháchar pass is of some political importance, as leading on the one hand to the territories of the Máris and Búgtis, and on the other to the military post of Thal Chotiali.

The Sakhi Sarwar Pass.

Sir Alexander Burnes, in his *Kábul*, mentions the Sakhi Sarwar pass. After describing the three great passes, the Khaibar, the Gulairi, and the Bolán, he says:

"Intermediate to these lines there are also various routes, some of which have been used even by large bodies of armed men, but they are not at present traversed by merchants The one leading from Dera Gházi Khán across the Sakhi Sarwar pass by Bori to Kandahár has been used in modern times by the kings of Kábul to obtain the luxury of mangoes; and I met persons who had seen the fruit arrive by it at Kandahár from the Indus in eight or nine days. The climate of Bori is described in very favourable terms, not only by Mr. Elphinstone, but by all the natives I have interrogated on the subject, and it was by this route that Bábar passed up to Ghazni with his army after the campaign of 1505 already alluded to. His

horse suffered from want of grain; but, as a caravan route, this seems not to be inferior to the Gulairi Pass, and to have been deserted only of late years; indeed it is used at the present time by couriers to bring speedy information to and from India............From Dera Ghází Khán south to Dájal and Harrand, there are roads leading over the low hills to Bágh, Dádar, and the Bolán pass; these have been used by large caravans within the last twenty-five years."

The Cháchar Pass.

The Cháchar pass is also an easy one. Near Bárkhán two stone tablets were found by Captain Sandeman, the Deputy Commissioner, in a rock, from the inscription on which it appeared that the Emperor Jehángír halted and prayed there in 1010 A. H. on his way to Kandahár from Delhi. Elphinstone gives the date of Jehángír's journey to Kábul at 1015 A. H. There may be some confusion about the dates, but it seems clear that the Cháchar pass was once extensively used. There are altogether 92 passes leading from the district. These are all held by the Biloches, on whose country they adjoin, and who, in consideration of certain allowances, are made responsible for all stolen property taken through the passes of which they hold the charge; the total amount of the allowance made for the charge of passes is Rs. 4,737 per annum. There is a chain of fortified posts along the Frontier road between Vehowa and Bandowáli. The Mangrota, Harrand, Drigri, Muhammadpúr, and Bandowáli forts are held by detachments of cavalry and infantry from the Dera Ghází Khán and Rájanpur garrisons. The other forts, 22 in number, are held by from thirty to two men of the Biloch Frontier Militia.

The passes are held by Biloches.

Frontier forts.

The River Indus.

The river Indus forms the eastern boundary of the district. In the Sangarh *tahsíl* the river flows under a high bank, whilst in the remaining three *tahsíls* the level of the river is to all appearance very little below that of the adjacent country. The river is constantly changing its course. At one time the Sitpur *tahsíl*, which now forms part of the Muzaffargarh district, was on the Dera Ghází Khán side of the river, and the former heads of the Dhúndi, Kútab, and Kádra canals can still be traced in the Muzaffargarh district, whilst the canals themselves are now on the Dera Ghází Khán side. After the confluence of the Panjnad with the Indus, a series of large islands known as Kachis Ghambir, Máchi, Sabzáni, Mohri, Miánwáli, Párú Shah, Shahwáli, and Bhot, have formed in the bed of the river. The river flows one year on one side and the next year on the other side of these islands; and, as the river is here the boundary between the Dera Ghází Khán district and Baháwalpur State, it follows that many disputes arise as to the ownership of land between the river villages on either side of the river.

Inundations from the river.

No account of the Dera Ghází Khán district would be complete without it mentioned the inundations of the river Indus, which are often very hurtful to the district. The inundations are locally known as *chal*. Beginning to rise in the month of May, the river gradually swells till it fills its channel, in some places as much as nine miles in width, and finds an outlet at certain points into the country beyond, throwing it under water for miles. The river usually rises about 8½ feet in the inundation season, but it sometimes, when

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Descriptive.

Inundations from the river.

in flood, rises even higher. The greatest floods on record are those of 1812, 1833, and 1841 A.D., of which a description is given in Cunningham's *Ladakh*. In 1841 the upper Indus is said to have travelled as far as Torbela with a velocity of 11 miles an hour, and it rose twenty feet at Terti, one of the widestp arts of the Shayor valley. In 1856 there was a flood from which the people of the district still calculate their dates. The Dera Ghâzi Khán cantonment and civil station were swept away by this flood, and it reached some ten miles inland, demolishing villages and destroying the cattle and crops.

In 1878 in the month of August the river rose 54·6 feet at Attock, and the result was that both the Bahar Shah and cantonment embankments gave way and immense damage was caused to the Dera Ghâzi Khán cantonment. The whole of the cavalry and infantry lines, the jail, and many of the officers' bungalows collapsed and much damage was done. In 1882 the Irrigation Department determined to undertake protective works to divert the river Indus, which for several years has steadily set against the west bank and threatens the town and cantonment of Dera Ghâzi Khán. The protective works have to some extent answered their purpose, and the river is now cutting below the town, instead of opposite to it; but all danger is not yet over. In 1882 the whole of the garrison and all the available population of the town of Dera Ghâzi Khán and its neighbourhood were only able to keep the river floods out by constant work on the embankments. A large embankment constructed in June was carried away by the river in August, the river having cut away 5,000 yards of land in about two months. In 1882, too, the civil station of Rájanpur and the town of Choti suffered very considerably from floods from the hill streams, and there was some loss of life from the same cause in outlying Pachád villages. The total capital expenditure on these protective embankments in Dera Ghâzi Khán up to the close of 1875-6 was Rs. 3,99,287. Since that date Rs. 2,40,000 has been spent in a similar manner from canal revenue.

Periodical inundation.

There are, or were, three principal points of inundation on the river-board of the district; the first at Kálá, a short distance above Dera Ghâzi Khán; the second at Sháh Jamál, nearly opposite Jámpur; and the third known as the *rekh* inundation, between Jámpur and Rájanpur. The Kálá inundation or Jalpá ran from the village of Kálá to the town of Jámpur. In 1857 this inundation was stopped by the Kálá embankment, erected by Government at an original cost of Rs. 70,000. This embankment covers 111 acres of land. It is 56,000 feet long, 70 feet broad, and the loop line is 16,000 feet long by 80 feet broad. Subsequent expenditure had in 1864 raised the total cost of the embankment to Rs. 1,35,361. The Bahár Sháh embankment, protecting the town of Dera Ghâzi Khán, is 22,000 feet long by 70 feet broad. This embankment was erected in case the Kálá inundation should find an inlet below the Kálá *band*. Up to 1876 it had cost Rs. 33,180. The second inundation rose at Sháh Jamál, and met the *rekh* inundation at the village of that name. The villages of Núrpur, Kotla Moghlán, Bábalwáli, Lúndi, Dhingána, and Muhammadpur, all suffered from this inundation, which was

The Kálá inundation.

The Sháh Jamál inundation.

stayed by an embankment covering 32 acres and 16,000 feet long by 150 feet broad, erected by Government in 1863-64 at a cost of Rs. 33,330. In 1865 this embankment was raised 3 feet at a cost of Rs. 20,000. In 1872 there was a further expenditure of Rs. 27,545 incurred on a new embankment between the villages of Lúndi Patáfi and Sháh Jamál, which was made to replace that part of the embankment which was carried away in 1871. The total expenditure on the *band* up to 1874 was Rs. 1,33,733. When the embankment gave way in 1871, having stood since 1864, the inundation reached Rájanpur after joining the *rekh* inundation. The villages which were submerged by this flood lost the whole of their *kharif* harvest. The *rekh* inundation is still uncontrolled. The villages of Rekh, Mehrewála, Kotla Sher Muhammad, Kotla Khodái and Kotla Andarún, benefit by this inundation, whilst Sikhániwála, Fázilpur and Teri suffer considerably. This flood loses itself in the Dámah *rakhs*, which, were it closed, could be brought under cultivation. There is an inundation from Mithankot, which was destroyed by the river in 1862, and a new town built further inland; and though for several years the river receded from the spot, it has again begun to work westwards, and is now approaching the new town. There are inundations from Sabzáni, and the country round Rojhán is always submerged when the river is at flood.

The *rekh* inundation.

Minor inundation

These inundations benefit the villages near to which they take their rise, and in which they deposit silt, but they impoverish the villages which they pass over after they have left their silt; and in those villages in which the water remains stagnant, reh efflorescence always comes to the surface. The villages subject to the Kálá inundation between Dera Ghází Khán and Jámpur have not recovered from its effects entirely in the fifteen years that have passed since the Kálá dam was made in 1857. In 1871 Khánwah and other villages, immediately under the place where the Sháh Jamál embankment burst, benefited largely by the rich deposit which the river left; but villages lower down, such as Kotla Moghlán and Núrpur, will not recover for years. The state of uncertainty in which the villagers protected by the embankment were in 1872, when they were perplexed as to whether they should sow their *kharíf* crops and risk the bursting of the embankment, or desist from sowing and so risk the loss of their crops, showed the value which the people set upon the maintenance of such works. In any case lands subject to inundation and unprotected by embankment can only grow one crop a year, the *rabí*. In the *sailáb* villages only the *rabí* crop is grown, and the crop depends upon the amount of silt deposited by the river in the inundation season.

Damage caused b inundation.

The climate of the district is exceedingly dry and the amount of rain exceedingly variable. In the Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl* the highest rainfall registered by the canal officer between 1864 and 1872 was in 1869-70, when 10·85 inches fell; and the lowest in 1866-67 and 1871-72, when there was only 3·20 inches. In the Sangarh *tahsíl* 15·92 inches of rain fell in 1867-68, and only 1·30 in 1871-72. Table No. III shows in tenths of an inch the total rainfall

Rainfall, tempera ture, and climat

Chapter I, B.

Geology, Fauna and Flora.

Year.		Tenths of an inch.
1862-63	..	81
1863-64	...	77
1864-65	...	152
1865-66	...	36

registered at each of the rain-gauge stations in the district for each year, from 1866-67 to 1882-83. The fall at head-quarters for the four preceding years is shown in the margin. The distribution of the rainfall throughout the year is shown in Tables Nos. IIIA and IIIB.

Temperature.

From the beginning of May to the end of August the heat is intense, whilst from November to February the cold is keenly felt. The Civil Surgeon has furnished a statement showing the maximum, medium and minimum range of the thermometer for all the months of the year 1872. The thermometer was kept in a ward of the Cavalry hospital at Dera Gházi Khán, and as the observations were necessarily sometimes left to the Native Doctor, its accuracy is not certain.

Months.		Maxiomum	Medium.	Minimum.
January	...	68	57	47
February		78	66	55
March	...	90	75	61
April	...	91	79	68
May	...	107	90	74
June	..	113	98	85
July	...	102	93	85
August.	...	100	89	78
September	...	99	87	75
October	...	92	78	64
November	...	88	71	55
December	...	89	64	40

The statement in the margin shows the range of the thermometer for all the months of the year 1872.

June is the hottest month in the year. In July and August there is generally a slight fall of rain, which serves somewhat to reduce the temperature.

Statistics of death and disease.

The district is not unhealthy. In August and September fever is very prevalent, but the statement of deaths from all causes does not show an inordinate number of deaths in those months. The prevalence of fever in August and September is due to the change of temperature between night and day. Hot days are followed by cold nights. In the months of June and July a scorching wind called *jhala* blows in the Pachád, and is dangerous to human life. Tables Nos. XI, XIA, XIB, and XLIV give annual and monthly statistics of births and deaths for the district and for its towns during the last five years; while the birth and death-rates since 1868, so far as available, will be found in Chap. III for the general population, and in Chapter VI under the heads of the several large towns of the district. Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers as ascertained at the Census of 1881; while Table No. XXXVIII. shows the working of the dispensaries since 1877.

SECTION B.—GEOLOGY, FAUNA AND FLORA.

Geology.

Our knowledge of Indian geology is as yet so general in its nature, and so little has been done in the Punjab in the way of detailed geological investigation, that it is impossible to discuss the local geology of separate districts. But a sketch of the geology of the Province as a whole has been most kindly furnished by Mr. Medlicott, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India,

and is published *in extenso* in the Provincial volume of the Gazetteer series, and also as a separate pamphlet.

Metals.

There are no metals found in the district. Iron, copper and lead are said to be procurable in the hills, but there are no mines worked at present. Coal has recently been discovered in the hills a few miles beyond the border. It is of good quality; but Mr. Ball of the Geological Survey, who examined the deposit in 1874, reported that the veins, though numerous, never exceeded nine to ten inches in thickness, which is not sufficient to render working them remunerative. A copy of his report is given as an Appendix to this volume. Alum, salt, saltpetre, *Multani matí* and carbonate of soda (*sajji*) are obtained in the district.

Alum.

Alum is made in the Mazári country, to the extreme south of the district. The shale is found in the low hills near the Zangi, Aspalanji, and Sori streams; it is either black, with white veins, or white, and is called *páh*. The alum miners are called *páhí*. The shale, when excavated, is put into pans and mixed with water in the proportion of 20 *sérs* of alum to two *gharás* of water. This mixture is boiled for an hour, and then drawn off into earthen pans, and 2½ *sérs* of saltpetre added to it. The solids are allowed to settle and the liquor is then drawn off and left to crystallize. It is once again dissolved, and the sediment is again extracted, after which the alum is fit for the market. It sells at about Rs. 3-8-0 per maund. There are 12 pans to each alum mine; and, working only in the cold weather, 15 maunds of alum are extracted from each pan. The alum made from one mine in a season is worth about Rs. 630, from which rather more than one-half must be deducted for working expenses.

Salt.

Till 1881 earth salt was manufactured in the Rájanpur *tahsíl* in some quantity; but in that year its production was prohibited in consequence of the abolition of the Indus customs line. The following description of its manufacture is, however, given as the process described is not without technical interest.

"The salt is found in soil which is impregnated with *kallar*, a common word applied to soil in which any of such substances as salt, saltpetre, or soda, are found. It means generally soil which is mixed with a white saline efflorescence. The method of manufacture is very rough. A platform is made on the top of which the salt-impregnated earth is piled, and round the platform low retaining walls are built; water is raised by a Persian wheel, and discharged on to the top of the platform, and after oozing through the earth on the top of the platform, runs into a reservoir, and thence into vats. Round the vats are placed shallow pans built in with mortar in shape like ice pans, and into these the water is ladled. As the water evaporates a crust of salt is formed, and the pans are filled and refilled till at the end of some fifteen days they are full of salt. The salt is then dried in the sun. Salt is made only in the hot weather months, and of course only in fine weather. The earth or *kallar* from which salt is made is of three qualities —white, black, and brown. The proportions used are ½ white, ¼ black, and ¼ brown. Of the salt manufactured half goes to the manufacturer and half to the contractor. Some payment is also made to the owner of the salt-producing land if a private individual. The salt fetches about one rupee for sixteen *sérs*, and the monthly produce of one manufactory is about 100 maunds. It takes from twelve to twenty men to work a salt manu-

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factory. The men usually employed are—one expert in *kallar*, three men to dig up the *kallar*, three men to load it on donkeys, and three to drive the donkeys: two men attend to the pans, one to pump up water, and one to make the pans. Earth salt was used in the district in the proportion of two-thirds to one-third of the Salt Range salt and was largely exported into the hills. It is more esteemed than Bahádurkheyl salt, and sells at four *sérs* less for the rupee. Under the Sikhs the tax on earth salt was Rs. 8 per manufactory. In 1869 the lease of the right to manufacture salt was sold for Rs. 22,000 for three years, or for Rs, 7,333 per annum. In 1872 the lease sold for Rs. 7,200 and in the two succeeding years for Rs. 8,000 in each year. The salt is called *nún*, and the salt manufacturers, who are a race apart, are called *núnárs*. *Lún* is the Hindi word for salt."

Saltpetre.

The white efflorescence called *kallar*, the same term by which salt-impregnated earth is known, is used to make saltpetre. The best saltpetre is made from mounds which contain the débris of former towns or villages. Saltpetre is made in a similar way to salt, except that the water which has been passed through *kallar* is boiled for twelve hours before being exposed to evaporation. The tax on saltpetre is Rs. 4 per pan. The contractor who pays the license buys the saltpetre at Rs. 3 per maund from the manufacturer, and sells it at the market rate, which has been as high as Rs. 6 per maund. Licenses are only taken for some eight pans now. During the last ten years the annual amount realised by the salt of the monopoly has fallen from Rs. 60 to Rs. 20.

Multani mati.

Multáni mati, a saponine drab-coloured earth, something like Fuller's earth, is found in the hills. It is used as a medicine, and also as a substitute for soap. True Fuller's earth is also found.

Sajji.

Sajji or barilla, which is a species of carbonate of soda, is made from a bush called *khár* (*Salsola Griffithsii.*) The *khár* is cut in December and January, dried, and then put into a hole in the ground and burnt. A cross stick is inserted into the ashes, which are then covered over with earth for eight days, at the expiration of which term the *sajji* is drawn out in a hard mass by means of the stick previously inserted. The monopoly of manufacturing *sajji* sells at from about Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per annum.

Trees most commonly found in the district.

The trees most commonly found in the district are stated by Doctor Stewart to be—

1. *Tamarix dioica* (*leh.*)	5. *Salvadora oleoides* (*jál*).
2. *Tamarix orientalis* (*farash*).	6. *Salvadora Indica* (*jhit*).
3. *Prosopis spicigera* (*khunda* or *jhand*).	7. *Capparis aphylla* (*karín*, *karal*, or *kaler*).
4. *Populus Euphratica* (*bahn*).	8. *Calligonum polygonoides* (*phog*).

Trees that can be grown.

The *leh*, *bhan*, and *kanda* are generally found along the banks of the Indus, and the *jál*, *jhit*, *karin*, and *phog*, which last is a large bush rather than a tree, inland under the hills. Besides the above trees, the *shísham* (*Dalbergia sissoo*), the *siris* (*Acacia speciosa*), the *ber* (*Zizyphus jujuba*), and the *kíkar* (*Acacia Arabica*), can be grown with a little trouble. In some places the *shísham*, the *ber*, and the *kíkar* grow wild. Near Dájil there are a great many *ber* trees, the fruit of which is much valued. The *deodar*, the fir, the

eucalyptus, the mulberry, the vine, and the French olive, have all been introduced at Fort Munro in the Sulimán range, and do well; the *phísh* or dwarf palm abounds in some parts of the range.

Spontaneous products.

The spontaneous products of the district are dates *múnj*, grass, *shaklo*, a gum which is obtained from the tamarisk, and which is taken dissolved in water as a cooling drink, and *isafghol*, the seeds of a plant which grows in the Pachád, and specially at Kot Kasráni in the Sangarh *tahsíl*, and are collected and sold for officinal purposes. The seeds are considered cooling and emollient, and are given for fever and diarrhœa. The *nilofar* or water lily, or which the root and seeds are eaten, is found in some of the ponds of the district. *Nilofar* is called *bhen* in this district. The colocynth runs wild in the sandy wastes at the foot of the hill, and is much used as a medicine for horses and cattle.

Date trees

By far the most important of the spontaneous products of the district are its date trees. Date trees are always self-sown, which is the reason that they are here classed amongst spontaneous products. The trees come to maturity in five years when they stand singly, but in groves they are of slower growth. These trees abound around the town of Dera Ghází Khán, and are found almost entirely in the *tahsíl* of that name. In the other *tahsíls* there are no date trees with the exception of a few groves near Harrand, in the Jámpur *tahsíl* and at Wang in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*. Date trees are male and female. There are also some trees called *bogh*, which are said to be neuter, and which occasionally bear fruit. The male date tree bears no fruit. It is distinguished from the female tree by the greater thickness of its bark and by the uprightness of its leaves. Male date trees produce their tendrils 10 or 15 days before the female trees. The date tree prefers a rich soil, and will bear fruit until it is a hundred years old. The wood of the date tree is not very hard, and soon decays; still it is used very extensively for building purposes and for wells near Dera Ghází Khán, where no more suitable indigenous timber can be procured. It is said to be the custom in Sindh to put a stalk of the male date tree into the female when in flower, but no such custom exists in this district. The natives say that the flowers of one tree are blown to another, and that the female tree will not bear if far removed from a male tree. Date trees are usually scorched to improve their fruit-bearing qualities. A *bogh* tree will bear fruit for one season after being scorched, and it is said that a male will bear fruit if scorched and watered with milk and water. The finest date trees will bear a maund and a half of fruit, but the average produce of a tree is not more than ten *sérs*. Dates sell at about one anna a *sér*, so that a fair tree would be worth some eight or ten annas. Date trees in this district are assessed with land revenue where they stand detached from one another, and the fruit is sold by auction where the trees stand in groves. The yearly revenue from dates averages about Rs. 15,000. The revenue of all kinds assessed on date trees in the first year of the recent Settlement was Rs. 15,596. An account of the date tree assessment will be found in Chapter V.

Animal prodt *Feræ natura*

In the lowlands on the banks of the river are found pig, hog-deer, black and grey partridges, and hares. Towards Rájanpur

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there are a good many tigers. In 1872 four were killed by a shooting party from Baháwalpur, and one was killed near Shahwáli by some natives in the same year. During the past five years rewards to the amount of Rs. 1,388 have been paid for the destruction of 3 tigers, 12 leopards, 262 wolves, and 1,313 snakes. Towards the hills, ravine deer are found. In the cold weather many varieties of duck and teal, the *kúlan* (*Grus cinerea*), the sandgrouse, and the *obarah* (*Houbara MacQueenii*) frequent the district. Below Rájanpur towards Sabzilkot and Bhandowáli, herds of wild donkeys are seen. The Biloches consider a wild donkey very good eating. The wild donkey is said to be unbreakable, but Captain Underwood, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, had two at Rájanpur which he broke into harness. The river Indus contains a number of alligators (vernacular *sansár*) and a variety of fish of which the best is the *roh*. The fishermen on the Indus are called *mohánas*. They work also as boatmen and sometimes as field-labourers. Fish are caught in greater quantities in the cold weather months when the river recedes and leaves water in inlets called *dhands*. The best fishing is in the Hairo *dhand*, in the Jámpur *tahsil*, and in the Vang, Núrpur, and Rojhán *dhand*, in the Rajanpur *tahsíl*. The *mohánas* run up reed villages on the banks of these *dhand* in the cold weather. Fish are eaten by all classes, except the more orthodox Hindús, but no system of curing fish is known. The lease of the right to fish is sold yearly by auction.

Fisheries.

Year.	Rupees.
1871-2 ...	520
1872-3 ...	477
1873-4 ...	440
1874-5 ...	640
1875-6 ...	572
1876-7 ...	325
1877-8 ...	292
1878-9 ...	732
1879-80 ...	470
1880-1 ...	130
1881-2 ...	258

The annual amount realised is shown in the margin.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORY.

Chapter

History

Early Hindú h

Even if it were not for other reasons certain that the early population of this part of the country was essentially Hindú, the fact is amply attested by the existence in several parts of this district of Hindú remains, dating back to a time far anterior to the period of Muhammadan invasion. The most noticeable of these are found at Sangarh, at Dilura near Jámpur, at Harrand, and at Mári in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*. Tradition states that centuries before the first Muhammadan invasion there were three towns only in the area now composing the district—Harrand, Mári, and Asni; and that, with the exception of a small area of cultivation attached to these, all the rest of the country was an uninhabited waste.* Two of these towns are remarkably connected by tradition with Rasálu, the legendary Punjab hero, and his opponent Rája Sirkap. General Cunningham has fixed the probable capital of this Rája Sirkap at Amba Kapi, in the district of Lahore.† The same authority traces the connection of the Sarkap legend with the ruins of Taxila and Manikiála, both in the modern district of Ráwalpindi.‡ By the people of this district the same legend is circumstantially connected with the towns of Asni and Mári. It is thus given by Mr. Bruce in his "Notes upon the Dera Gházi Khán District":—

"There was a Rája, name unknown, but who was called Sirkap, who founded the town of Asni. It was called Asni from its being the *asan* (a Hindi word, signifying a place or *dehra*) of the Rája. He had a beautiful daughter, whose name was Musammat Kokola, whose charms and accomplishments became known throughout the length and breadth of the land. The Rája's appellation of Sirkap was thus derived: He was in the habit of playing a game called *choper*, the stake on the game being that, if the Rája won, he was allowed to cut off his adversary's head and take his property; and if the Rája was beaten, he was to give his opponent the hand of his lovely daughter in marriage. On the ground where the game was played the Rája had a rat, which, when the dice were thrown, turned them, unobserved, with his tail, and so the Rája won and beheaded his adversary. Rája Rasálu heard of the fame of Musammat Kokola, and came from far to try his luck for her hand. He also became acquainted with the deceit practised by Sirkap, and determined to frustrate it. For this end he brought a cat with him, which made its appearance when the game commenced. The rat, seeing the cat, was afraid to leave its hole; and Rasálu won the game, and with it the hand of the lovely Kokola, whom he married and made his Ráni. After his marriage, he suspected her of carrying on an intrigue with some man, and erected a large building of hard-burned bricks of immense size on the site of the present town of Mári, in which he locked up his Ráni and her attendants whenever he went out hunting or was obliged to leave the district. The building became known by the name of Mári Kokolawali, by

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* Bruce, Notes on Dera Ghází Khán District, p. 121.

† Ancient Geog. i, p. 195.

‡ *Ibid*, pp. 113 and 121. See also Arch. Rep. 1863-4, p. 155.

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which name Mári is known to this day. One day, when the Rája returned from hunting, he saw his Ráni's lover letting himself down from the top of the Mári by his *lungi*, and killed him. He then cut off some steaks of his flesh, which he roasted and gave to his Ráni to eat. After eating and approving of them, he informed her what he had done; and she threw herself from the top of the Mári and expired. After I heard the story," continues Mr. Bruce, "I sent to Mári and had some excavations made, and found several large hard-burned bricks of different sizes, about two feet long by one foot wide, and weighing about 13 seers."

The legend thus given corresponds in many particulars with the legends of the Lahore and Ráwalpindi districts, while it has, on the other hand, sufficient points of divergence to attest its independence as an authentically local story. This fact alone, without attributing any real historic value to this particular version of the tradition, is of a high degree of interest as exemplifying the wide-spread prevalence of the Rasálu legends, and as affording a clear indication of unity of nationality between the mass of the population in this district and in other parts of the province. From another story, also recorded by Mr. Bruce, it may be gathered that the history of this district was early connected with that of Multán. The town of Harrand, he states, is said to have been founded by one "Harranakiss Diet," a Rája of Multán. "When "Harranakiss died," Mr. Bruce continues, "he was succeeded by his "son Parlád, whose shrine is still at Multán, to which Hindús from "all parts of the country repair on pilgrimage." How long this connection lasted, and what was the real state of the country at the time, it is impossible to conjecture; but it is not unlikely that this district was part of the country which, in A.D. 711 and the following years, fell into the hands of the young Arab chief, Muhammad Kásim. It appears probable that the dominions of Rája Dáhir, who fell before this, the first Muhammadan invader of India, extended from Karáchi to Multán, and if so, it is not likely that it did not extend westwards to the Sulimán hills. This itself is evidently a corruption of the story of Harranakiss Daitya, son of Diti, and his son Parlád Hiranyakasipu and Práhláda. It was to Harranakiss that Vishnu assumed the Narsingh Avatar, under which form he is chiefly worshipped at Multán.

pulation of the trict at the first ıammadan invasion according to Elphinstone.

At the time of the first Muhammadan invasion, Elphinstone says that "the mountains of Mekrán were inhabited by Biloches, and "those of the Sulimán by Afgháns. With respect to the plain, if we "may judge from the present state of the population, those between "the Sulimán and Mekrân mountains and the Indus were occupied "by Jats or Indians." The first appearance of the Muhammadans in India was in the year 44 of the Hijri (A.D. 664). From General Cunningham's Archæological Report for 1863-64 it seems that the then inhabitants of the district were Jats. General Cunningham says:—

cording to General Cunningham.

"When the Muhammadans first appeared in Sindh towards the end of the seventh century, the Zaths and Meds were the chief population of the country. But, as I have already shown that the original seat of the Medi or Med colony was in the Punjab proper, I conclude that the original seat of Jat or Jatú colony must have been in Sindh. With the Meds they

at first gallantly opposed the advance of the Arabs, but afterwards they were induced to join the foreign invader against their rival brethren."

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Hindu Jats suppos[ed] to be the ancesto[rs] of the Jats now settled in the district.

The remains found in the district show that its original inhabitants were Hindús, and they must be the ancestors of the numerous Jats who, under different names, are still found intermixed with the Biloches on the border, and settled separately all over the district.

The first Muhamm[a]dan invasion.

The first Arab invasion of India under Mohálib penetrated to Multán, but was more of the nature of an exploration of the country than of a permanent invasion. In the reign of the Khalif, Walid Muhammad Kásim, nephew of the Khalif, conquered all the kingdom of Rája Dáhir, which seems to have extended from Karáchi to Multán. The Muhammadan conquests remained in their possession for only thirty-six years. In the time of Sabuktagín, one Hámid Khán, Lodi, deserted his own king and joined the Hindús in return for a cession of the province of Multán. When Sabuktagín was victorious over the Hindús, Hámid Khán submitted to him, and was continued as governor of Multán. This district appears to have been certainly included in the territory subject to his rule, and in the final establishment of the Muhammadan empire in India it continued to form part of the province or *súba* of Multán, sharing its destinies through more than one change of rule. In 395 A.H. (1004 A.D.) Abdul Fateh, Lodi, the grandson of Hámid Khán, allied himself to Anang Pál against Mahmúd Ghaznavi, and Multán was laid siege to in consequence. Abdul Fateh submitted, but revolting again, was taken prisoner to Ghazni in 401 A.H. (1010 A.D.)

The Lodis.

The district after the expulsion of th[e] house of Ghazni.

In 582 A.H. (1186 A.D.) the house of Ghazni was expelled by the house of Ghor. This district was during this period part of the *subá* of Multán. Názirud-dín, Kabáchi, was governor of Multán under the slave kings. In 622 A.H. (1225 A.D.) Názirud-dín was defeated in an attempt to secure his independence, and drowned whilst crossing the Indus on his retreat. Multán and Dera Gházi Khán remained subject to Delhi till 800 A.H. (1398 A.D.) when Multán was reduced by Pír Muhammad, nephew of Tamerlane. After the decay of the house of Tughlak, and during the government of the Sayads, Multán had become independent under a family of Afgháns called Langá.

Multán reduced by Tamerlane's nephew

Multán under the Langás.

The Lodis ascend the throne of Delhi.

Behlol Lodi succeeded to the throne of Delhi in 856 A.H. (1452 A.D.). Behlol's grandfather had been governor of Multán and he was descended from the Lodis who governed Multán in the time of Mahmúd Ghaznavi. Behlol would have reduced Multán, but he could not find time to do so. It was at this time that the Náhrs, who are a branch of the house of Lodi, established themselves in the southern part of this district. Isan Khán, brother of Behlol, was governor of Sitpur and Khin. The Náhrs of Harrand and Dájil are said to be descended from Bahádur Khán, brother of Abdul Fateh, Lodi, who was made prisoner by Mahmúd Ghaznavi. Bahádur Khán settled at Harrand. The Harrand branch of the Náhr family was never independent. It was subject first to the Multán branch of the family, and latterly to that branch of the

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The Lodis ascend the throne of Delhi.

family which settled at Sitpur.* Much of the country was at this time still unreclaimed, only a few towns, those already mentioned, together with Asni, Mári, Choti and Choti Bála, being, it is said, inhabited, while the remainder of the district was a desert waste. Cultivation, however, appears to have increased under the rule of the Náhrs. At first the Náhrs enjoyed considerable powers; but before long their possessions became circumscribed by the advance of a tide of immigration from the hills. They were ousted from Harrand and Dájil, in or about A.D. 1482, by Gházi Khán, Mahráni, the Biloch founder of the town of Dera Gházi Khán. They continued, however, to hold the southern portion of their estates until a considerably later period. They were expelled from Sitpur during the reign of Nádir Sháh by one Makhdúm Shaikh Rájan, who had been employed by them in a position of trust, but succeeded in usurping part of their territories to himself. In the southern portion of this district, as now constituted, their authority was subverted by a rising of the Mazári Biloches which is said to have taken place in A.D. 1733. There is a story that the Náhrs sent an agent to Delhi to complain of the action of Ghází Khán. An emissary was sent from Delhi to enquire into the matter. The emissary went to Dájal to see whose tombs were there. Ghází Khán had taken the precaution to knock down the Náhr tombs and put up sham ones of his own family. The consequence was that the Náhrs obtained no redress. The Náhrs are now represented by Ahmad Khán of Bhágsar. There are Náhrs at Kasmore and Harrand, and there is also a colony of them at Bárkhán. Náhr means a tiger in Sanskrit, and is a name given to the Lodis on account of their rapacity.

Trick played the Náhrs by Ghází Khán.

Present representatives of the Náhrs.

The Biloch rule. Origin of Ghází Khán.

The origin and early history of the Biloches are discussed in Chap. III. It is not clear at what period the first encroachments of the Biloches upon the plains of India took place; but we have in some fragments of the history of Multán, the Deraját, and Baháwalpur translated from the Persian by Lieutenant (now General) Maclagan,† an account of the location of certain Biloch chieftains in the country now forming part of the district, which may well be assumed to be the earliest permanent settlement effected by any of the tribe. In A.D. 1469, during the time of the Lodi dynasty, it appears that the Government of Multán came into the hands of Sultán Hussain, Langá, son of Sultán Kutb-ud-dín. In his time the Biloches on the border had already become troublesome. When, therefore, one Malik Sohráb, a Biloch of the tribe of Dodái, coming from Kach Mekrán, offered his services to Sultán Hussain, the latter gladly availed himself of them, and as a means of securing tranquillity on

* There appears to be some confusion in the details of this history. Below is the account given by Mr. Bruce in his "Notes." The text is taken from Mr. Fryer's Settlement Report. Mr. Bruce says: "As soon as he became king, he (Behlol) sent "his relation Islam Khán, Lodi (now Nahar), to take possession of the country and "govern it for him. . . . When Islam Khán died he was succeeded by his son, "Mahomed. Mahomed had three sons, Kassim, Islam and Tahar. After their father's "death, they quarrelled among themselves and agreed to divide the country. Kassim "Khán received the country from Kusmore to Ummer Kote (the present Mazári "country); Islam Khán, Sitpur; and Tahar Khán got the Harrand and Dájil country."

† Jour. As. Soc. Beng., xvii., p. 559.

the Frontier, assigned Sohráb* in *jágír* a considerable territory beyond the Indus.† This success of Malik Sohráb induced other Biloches to follow his example, and among the adventurers who then flocked to the court of Sultán was Háji Khán, Mahráni, accompanied by his son Ghází Khán. Sultán Hussain was succeeded by his grandson Mahmúd, during whose time Ghází Khán appears to have rebelled against the Multán government and declared himself independent.‡ What was the extent of the territory subject to Ghází Khán, does not clearly appear; but it included probably the greater part, certainly all the northern part, of the present district.

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The Biloch rule. Origin of Ghází Khán.

The town of Dera Ghází Khán was founded by Háji Khán, father of Ghází Khán. It was not till his time that the Dera Ghází Khán district acquired its present name. Ghází Khán died in 900 A.H. (1494 A.D.), as was shown by the date on his tomb at Churatta. The stone on which this date was given has been removed by some mischievous person. He was succeeded by his son Háji Khán.

Number of generations during which Ghází Khán's dynasty reigned.

For fifteen generations successive Ghází Kháns and Háji Kháns ruled at Dera Ghází. Each Ghází Khán named his son Háji Khán, and each Háji Khán named his son Ghází Khán. The village round the town of Dera Ghází is thus called Háji Ghází.

The first grant of the family estates by way of *jágír* is said to have been made by the Emperor Humáyún. Háji Khán II., son of the first Ghází Khán, made further acquisitions of territory towards the south in addition to the estates originally held by his father and grandfather; and during the distracted state of India which preceded the consolidation of the empire under Akbar, the family maintained itself in complete independence. It was subsequently reduced to a comparatively dependent position, holding its estates as a *jágír* under the empire; but, subject to the payment of a quit-rent, the powers of the Háji Kháns or Ghází Kháns of the time being, even under Akbar and his successors, were practically uncontrolled.

In 1700 A.D., towards the close of Aurangzeb's reign, one of the Ghází Kháns rebelled, and was defeated with difficulty by Prince Mouj-ul-dín, Governor of Multán. Major Pollock, in his account of the Dera Ghází Khán district, says that there were twenty generations of Ghází Kháns. Fifteen generations is more probably correct, as the family was in power only from 887 A.H. (1482 A.D.) to 1183 A.H. (1769 A.D.) or for 296 Hijri years. Fifteen generations would give each Ghází or Háji Khán only twenty years of power. The Persian manuscript translated by General Maclagan gives only ten Ghází Kháns and states that the last died in 1172 A.H.,

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* Sohráb was the father of Ismail Khán and Fatah Khán.

† Ferishtah (iv. 388) calls him Malik Sohráb Díwáli. He received the tract, 'bet Kotgoivur (Karor) and Dankot.' Other Biloches coming (Ferishtah continues) "a portion of the country of Sindh lying contiguous to Bilochistan was also given "up by them till at length all the country lying between the Sitpur and Dankot "was occupied by Biloches."

‡ "During the lax and indolent rule of Mahmúd, the grandson of Sultán Hussain, "Ghází Khán, seized the greater part of the dependencies of Multán and assumed "the government."—*Maclagan.*

Among those that were at this time ousted were the Náhrs of Harrand and Dájil.

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(1758 A.D.) when Ahmad Sháh appointed Koura Mál governor. Koura Mál was succeeded by Ghulám Sháh, Kalhora, who governed for sixteen years. This account does not mention Mahmúd Khán, Gújar, who was governor under the Kalhoras and under Ahmad Sháh, all this portion of the story being passed over with the simple statement that after Dera Gházi Khán was made over to Koura Mál, "Mian Ghulám Sháh obtained the government, which he held for 16 years." But Mian Ghulám Sháh was the name of the Kalhora king at this period; and the two accounts may thus be partially reconciled, except in the matter of dates, if we suppose that though Dera Ghází Khán was nominally made over to Koura Mál, the local authority remained in the hands of Mahmúd Khán, Gújar, first as agent of the Kalhoras, and subsequently under Ahmad Sháh, after the assertion of his rights by that monarch against the Kalhoras.*

[N]umber of genera[tio]ns during which [Gh]ázi Khan's dynasty reigned.

[M]ahmud Khán, Gújar.

Mahmúd Khán, Gújar, was Wazír of the last Gházi Khán. This Mahmúd was the son of one Yúsaf, a grazier. He entered the service of the last Gházi Khán but one, and became Wazír. Mahmúd Khán offered to bring in the Kalhoras during the minority of the last Gházi Khán. In 1183 A.H. (1769 A.H.) the Kalhoras took Dera Ghází Khán and appointed Mahmúd Khán, Gújar, governor under them. A full account of the Kalhora family, now *jágír-dárs* of Rájanpur, will be found in Chapter III.

The last Ghází Khán died six years after this in 1775 A.D., and left no direct heirs. There is a couplet which gives the date of the death of the last Ghází Khán:—

"Cho Ghází Khán az dunyá raft mahrúm,
Musáfir be watan mard ast mazlúm.
Khard Tárikh we guft ast bishno,
Zufirja bishmári, ai yár másúm."

"When Ghází Khán died, a traveller and an exile and oppressed, a wise man told the date of his death, which hearing, count the date of his death—oh, my friend!"

[Th]e district comes [un]der the Kings of Khorásán.

In 1151 A.H. (1739 A.D.) Muhammad Sháh had ceded all the country west of the Indus to Nádír Sháh. The kings of Khorásán were therefore the actual owners of Dera Ghází Khán for thirty years before the Ghází Khán dynasty ceased, and the Ghází Khán of the time, having made his submission, was confirmed by them in his territories. They asserted their rights against the Kalhoras, but continued Mahmúd Khán as governor, giving him the title of Ján Nisár Khán.

[Ch]aracter of Mah[mú]d Khán and decay of the Gújars.

Mahmúd Khán was very active in bringing the district under cultivation. He excavated the Núr, Mánka, and Muhammadwah canals, and also the Núr Branch of the Dhingána Canal. He was a large landowner, and owned lands as far south as Bhágsar. Mahmúd Khán was succeeded by his nephew, Barkúdár, who was

* The discrepancy in dates may perhaps be explained by reading 16 for 6, as the number of years which, according to Mr. Fryer, elapsed between the introduction of the Kalhoras and the death of the last Ghází Khán. This latter event being fixed by the couplet quoted below to have occurred in 1775, the occupation of Dera Ghází Khán by the Kalhoras would be thus placed in 1759 instead of 1769, or only one year later than General Maclagan's date.

superseded by governors sent direct from Khorásán. The Gújars then settled in Muzaffargarh, and are not represented in this district at the present day.

Death of Nádir Sháh.

Nádir Sháh was killed in 1747 A.D., and Ahmad Sháh, Abdáli or Duráni, succeeded him. The Biloches were then independent, being subject only to their own native chiefs, but they were made to pay allegiance to Ahmad Sháh, and were also liable for military service.

Ahmad Sháh, Duráni, gives the Dajal and Harrand *iláka* to Násir Khán, Brahoi.

In 1758 A.D. Timúr Sháh, son of Ahmad Sháh, Duráni, was expelled from the Punjab by the Marahtas under Ragoba. Násir Khán, Brahoi, Khán of Khelát, revolted from Ahmad Sháh just as he was about to march to the recovery of the Punjab. Násir Khán was defeated. After his defeat he joined Ahmad Sháh against the Marahtas. In return for the aid so timely rendered, Ahmad Sháh bestowed the Harrand and Dájal *iláka* upon him.

Contentions in the family of Ahmad Sháh and rise of the Barakzais.

In 1187 A.H. (1773 A.D.) Ahmad Sháh died and was succeeded by his son Timúr Sháh. Timúr Sháh died in 1793 A.D., and was succeeded by Zemán Sháh. This was the Zemán Sháh who had Painda Khán, Barakzai, the father of the Barakzai Sardárs, put to death. In 1880 A.D. Mahmúd Sháh, half brother of Zemán Sháh, put out the eyes of Zemán Sháh, and usurped the throne with the aid of Barakzais. Sháh Shúja, brother of Zemán Sháh, defeated Mahmúd Sháh, but was in his turn defeated and deposed by Mahmúd Sháh. Sháh Shúja recovered his power, and retained it till 1809 A.D., from which date the Barakzai rule commenced really, though not nominally, in Afghánistán.

Governors of Dera Gházi Khán under the Duránis.

In the manuscript translated by General Maclagan, the governors of Dera Gházi Khán under the Duránis are given as follows:—

Under Timur Sháh.

Zemán Khán, Duráni, for three years.	Samandar Khán, Badozai, for one year.
Músa Khán, Atakzai, for nine years.	

Under Zemán Sháh.

A'zad Khán, Barakzai, for two years.	Samand Khán, for three years.
Samand Khán, Popalzai, for two years.	Abdul Jabár Khán, for three years.
Shekh Kamr-ud-dín, for one year.	Habibull Khán, Sadozai, for two years.
Ibráhim Khán, Popalzai, for one year.	Zemán Khán, Barakzai, for three years.

Under Shahzádah Mahmúd.

Samandar Khán, for two years.

As General Maclagan points out, the total period during which governors were appointed, in Zemán Sháh's reign, amounts to seventeen years, whereas Zemán Sháh was only seven years in power. Probably the reigns during which these governors served have been incorrectly stated. The period was one of great confusion and constant intertribal warfare among the Biloch clans, now settled in the district. Before long, all semblance of order seems to have disappeared, and a state of anarchy ensued, only to be finally terminated by the British annexation. Canals were neglected and cultivation abandoned, while large numbers of the peaceful classes are said to have fled the country in despair, leaving the district in a more desolate condition than when, three centuries before, it had first come under the rule of Gházi Khán.

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he Sikhs annex era Ghází Khán.
e district farmed o the Nawáb of Baháwalpur.

In 1819 A.D. Ranjít Singh annexed Dera Ghází Khán, Muhammad Zemán, the Khorásán governor, having evacuated it. Ranjít Singh farmed the district first to Sádik Muhammad Khán, Nawáb of Baháwalpur, for four lakhs of rupees a year, and a *nazrana* of one lakh. The district then included Kot Mithan and Rojhán. In 1827 A.D. the Nawáb conquered Dájal and Harrand. The Nawáb was superseded in 1830 A.D., when General Ventura was appointed to govern the district. The governors for the Baháwalpur Nawáb were Ghulam Kádir, Dáim Khán, and, lastly, Káim Khán. General Ventura held charge of Dera Ghází Khán for two years, and left a good reputation in the district. In 1832 Díwán Sáwan Mal, Governor of Multán, took the district in farm. Sáwan Mal's *kárdárs* were: Jawáhar Mal, Rang Rám, Kirpa Rám, Bahádar Chand, Rádhá Kishen, Longa Rám. Díwán Sáwan Mal's administration was most able. He promoted cultivation and commerce, and did more for the district than any previous governor of it. Díwán Sáwan Mal's character is so well known that it would be useless to enlarge upon it further. In 1849 A.D., Múlráj, son of Sáwan Mal, was taken prisoner after the siege of Multán, and Dera Ghází Khán was annexed by the British Governments.

eneral Ventura ceeded in charge the district by wán Sáwan Mal.

bility and good government of wán Sáwan Mal.

evolt of Múlráj, nd annexation of e district by the British.

The Mutiny.

The following account of the events of 1857 is taken from the Punjab Mutiny Report. Captain Pollock's first step here was to summon to the protection of Dera Ghází Khán Captain Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry at Asni. In a few hours this officer was on his way with 300 sabres; but his services being needed elsewhere, Captain Pollock was directed by the Chief Commissioner to raise a levy of 300 horse and 300 foot to guard the outposts and relieve the drilled troops, who were called on service in the field. The people showed great alacrity in joining these levies. They performed the duties of all but three of the outposts. On them much of the guarding of the jail and treasury devolved, and the very entertainment of the men tended greatly to keep the country quiet. One coalition to make a disturbance was discovered to have been solemnly ratified by two tribes in this district. Their leaders were summoned, detained until the end of the year, and then released on security. Individuals among the troops were also punished for using seditious language, &c.; but no general breach of, the peace occurred. The vigour and energy displayed prevented this. The regular troops were mostly removed from the district, and the defence of the border was left to the Biloch tribes who occupy land along it. The Máris took the opportunity to make a raid upon the Asni border. In August 1857 a body of 230 horsemen came down into the plains and were met by Bijar Khán, Dreshak, and a body of Búgti and other militia from the Muhammadpur post. The Dreshaks were not properly supported by the Búgtis and others, and out of a force of 60 men they lost the chief Bijar Khán, his son Drihan Khán, and 38 men. In recognition of the conduct of the Dreshaks on this occasion, the present Chief Miran Khán receives a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The Bozdars had fortunately been subdued by a force sent against them under Brigadier-General

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Chamberlain in March 1857, and so did not undertake any raid in force during the Mutiny, and except for the Mári raid the border was generally quiet. A body of Khosa horse was sent to operate against the rebels, but the leader Secunder Khán, Khosa, was badly chosen and the party returned after going no further than Montgomery.

Changes in the constitution of the district.

The external boundaries of the district have but little changed since annexation. In 1866 the following villages—Litri, Chatri, Vihowa Khás, Mithewálí, Kasrání Wala, Kohár, and Kurtaní—were transferred from the Sanghar *tahsíl* to the Dera Ismail Khán district, and in 1866 and 1871 the following villages were retransferred from the Dera Ismail Khán district to the Sanghar *tahsil*: in the former year Morjhangi; in the latter year Basti Azim :—Litri Janubí, Litri Shumálí, Thorí, Bet Ladha, Kotla Ali Sháh, Sheíkh Gurda, and Tibi.

The transfer of the villages to Dera Ismail Khán in the first instance was a mistake, as the result was to divide the Kasráni tribe into two portions, which caused great administrative inconvenience. The boundary between this district and Sindh was fixed in 1866. There is still a question of the boundary between this district and Kelat from mountain Ghandári to mountain Mári. At present sections of the Gurcháni and Leghari tribes are nominally located beyond the British border, although the chiefs of these tribes and the main body of the tribes are British subjects, and the Khosa, Lund, and Kasrání tribes are similarly situated, though not with respect to equally large numbers.

District officers.

The following have been the Deputy Commissioners of the district since the annexation :—

General Van Cortlandt, from 1849 to 1854.
Capt. Pollock, from 1854 to 1856.
Col. Graham (acting), in 1857.
Capt. Pollock, from 1857 to 1858.
Capt. Munro (acting), 1859 to 1860.
Major Minchin, from 1860 to 1866.
Capt. Sandeman, from 1866 to 1869.
Major Shortt (acting), in 1869.
Capt. Sandeman, from 1869 to 1875.
Mr. Gladstone (acting), from 1875 to 1877.
Mr. Fryer from 1877 to 1879.
Mr. Becket (acting), 1879.
Mr. Fryer, from 1879 to end of year.
Mr. Gladstone (acting), from 1879 to December 1880.
Captain Roberts (acting), from December 1880 to January 1881.
Mr. Thorburn (acting), from January 1881 to September 1881.
Mr. Tucker (acting), from September to November 1881.
Mr. Fryer, from 1881 to May 1883.
Captain Massy, from May 1883 to August 1883.
Mr. Fryer, from August 1883, still holds the post.

Development since annexation.

Some conception of the development of the district since it came into our hands may be gathered from Table No. II, which gives some of the leading statistics for five-yearly periods, so far as they are available; while most of the other tables appended to this work give comparative figures for the last few years. In the case of Table No. II it is probable that the figures are not always strictly comparable, their basis not being the same in all cases from one period to another. But the figures may be accepted as showing in general terms the nature and extent of the advance made. In the following table an attempt is made, as far as possible, to bring into a comparative form the Imperial revenue of the district for four years, one shortly after annexation, and the others following after intervals of a decade.

Chapter II.

History.

Development [since] annexation.

Imperial Revenue, 1851-52, 1861-62, 1871-72, 1881-82.

Year.	Land Revenue.		Salt and Customs.	Excise (Spirits).	Opium and Drugs.	Assessed Taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.
	Proper.	Fluctuating.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1851-52 ...	4,08,496	11,024	7,126	2,562	1,833	......	5,164	69,806
1861-62 ...	3,41,085	868	......	6,255	5,598	......	18,023	......
1871-72 ...	2,96,730	6,023	3,600	14,548	7,050	1,552	58,678	......
1881-82 ...	3,48,250	23,656	......	17,315	10,191	45,300	71,277	......

The figures in the margin, purporting to represent the area cultivated in the district at the time of annexation, and in the years from 1850 to 1861, are taken from a statement published in the Revenue Administration Report for 1862-63. At present there are 1,008,000 cultivated acres in the district.

Total area cultivated (in acres).					
1849.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.
261,065.	196,845	232,375	263,022	276,981	255,980

[Ad]ministration of [j]ustice under native rule.

The following picture of the administration of justice under native rule, taken from Mr. Fryer's Report, presents a vivid contrast with the present state of affairs. Under native rule the administration of justice was carried on in a very rough and summary manner. Civil suits for money were generally conducted by the nearest Government official, who received a percentage on the amount awarded to the successful litigant. Suits regarding inheritance, divorce, marriage, adultery, and such like, were made over to the *Kázís*, who gave written decisions called *fatwas* in accordance with Muhammadan law. Díwán Sáwan Mal used to receive written petitions, and either dispose of them himself or hand them over to his *kárdárs* for disposal. Another usual tribunal was the *pancháyat.* Criminal cases were disposed of by the Governor himself. Murderers were usually punished by fine, rarely by death. It was never considered murder for a husband to take the life of his wife's paramour and of his wife. Offences against property were punished by fine or mutilation. There was no regular prison. Prisoners were kept in stocks. The State did not maintain prisoners. They were left to be maintained either by their own means or by charity. A percentage was levied by the State on all stolen property recovered. In Biloch Túmans the Túmandár was the head judicial authority. Murders were settled on the *wanni banni*, woman or land principle. Cases of theft were met by restoration of property. If there was a doubt as to the accused's guilt, he was tried by ordeal. The common form of trial by ordeal was to put the accused into the water. A man stood by the water, and shot an arrow from a bow. If the accused could keep his head under water until a friend could run for and bring back the arrow his innocence was established. If not, he was guilty. Trials are still held in this fashion amongst the independent Biloches.

CHAPTER III.

THE PEOPLE.

SECTION A.—STATISTICAL.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Distribution of population.

Table No. V gives separate statistics for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district, of the distribution of population over towns and villages, over area, and among houses and families; while the number of houses in each town is shown in Table No. XLIII. The statistics for the district as a whole give the following figures. Further information will be found in Chapter II of the Census Report of 1881 :—

Percentage of total population who live in villages ...		Persons ...	88·10
		Males ...	87·63
		Females ...	88·69
Average rural population per village			536
Average total population per village and town			603
Number of villages per 100 square miles			13
Average distance from village to village, in miles			2·98
Density of population per square mile of ...	Total area ...	Total population ...	80
		Rural population ...	71
	Cultivated area ...	Total population ...	231
		Rural population ...	203
	Culturable area ...	Total population ...	110
		Rural population ...	96
Number of resident families per occupied house ...		Villages ...	1·24
		Towns ...	1·62
Number of persons per occupied house		Villages ...	6·13
		Towns ...	6·81
Number of persons per resident family		Villages ...	4·93
		Towns ...	4·21

Many of the villages are mere areas included within a common boundary for administrative purposes, and comprising many scattered hamlets. The villages of the district are further noticed at page 30.

In his district report on the Census of 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows :—

"The district is very sparsely populated. In the Pachád especially, you may often travel miles without seeing a single hut. The Sindh, or lowlands lying near the Indus, supports a much larger population in proportion to the acreage. The Pachád depends for its cultivation almost entirely on hill streams, the depth of water (100 to 300 feet) rendering it impossible to dig wells. The Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl* is, as might have been expected, the most densely populated; both it and the Jámpur *tahsíl* are well irrigated, especially the former. The Rájanpur *tahsíl* is the most sparsely populated. It is the largest of the four *tahsíls*, larger than Jámpur and Sangarh put together. The northern part of the *tahsíl* is irrigated by canals; but there is a stretch of 40 or 50 miles to the south which is wholly unirrigated. Moreover, its western boundary lies among the hills, while that of the other *tahsíls* lies at the foot of the range: and thus the Rájanpur *tahsíl* alone includes hill country, which is necessarily very thinly peopled. Its rainfall, too, is smaller than that of the other *tahsíls*."

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.
Migration and birth-place of population.

Table No. VI shows the principal districts and states with which the district has exchanged population, the number of migrants in each direction, and the distribution of immigrants by *tahsíls*. Further details will be found in Table XI and in Supplementary Tables C to H of the Census Report for 1881, while the whole subject is discussed at length in Part II of Chapter III of the same report. The total gain and loss to the district by migration is shown in the margin. The total number of residents born out of the district is 26,574, of whom 17,187 are males and 9,387 females. The number of people born in the district and living in other parts of the Punjab is 11,697, of whom 7,139 are males and 4,558 females. The figures below show the general distribution of the population by birth-place:—

Population per mille of total population.

	Gain.	Loss.
Persons ...	73	32
Males ...	85	36
Females ...	58	28

Born in	PROPORTION PER MILLE OF RESIDENT POPULATION.								
	Rural Population.			Urban Population.			Total Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
The district ...	932	948	939	781	911	836	914	941	928
The province ...	984	989	986	908	964	932	974	986	979
India	987	991	988	979	983	981	985	990	987
Asia	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following remarks on the migration to and from Dera Gházi Khán are taken from the Census Report:—

"Dera Gházi Khán also enjoys a considerable extent of canal irrigation, and the immigration is consequently largely in excess of the emigration, save in the case of the still more favoured district of Muzaffargarh. The immigration from Afghánistán probably represents *pawindah* herdsmen who have wandered down the river in search of pasture, and also periodical winter migrations from the lofty range of the Sulimán into the warmer plains below."

In his District Report on the Census of 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows:—

"The returns show that of the whole population 336,772 were born in the district; 17,825 of the remainder were born in neighbouring districts and countries, *i.e.*, Dera Ismail Khán, Bannú, Muzaffargarh, Baháwalpur, Biluchistan, and Afghánistán. Immigrants from Dera Ismail Khán are settled in the northern part of the Sanghar *tahsíl*. Those from Muzaffargarh and Baháwalpur are settled along the Sindh, parts of which are continually being transferred to Muzaffargarh and Baháwalpur or *vice versâ* as the river changes its course. The Patháns are described in the Settlement Report as builders, brickmakers, hewers of wood and clearers of jungle. The 1,387 natives of Bilochistan are Biloches who live most of the year in the hills, but come down to the plains to reap the crop or graze their sheep when grass is scarce in the hills. There remain 8,749 natives of other districts and provinces. About 4,000 of these may be put down

Chapter III,

Statistical.

Increase and decrease of popu lation.

as Government servants either in the army, police, district, or departmental offices, leaving about 4,500 to be accounted for as casual settlers or travellers."

The figures in the statement below show the population of the district as it stood at the three enumerations of 1855, 1868, and 1881:—

	Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Actuals.	1855 ...	238,964	134,631	104,333
	1868 ...	309,192	170,446	138,746
	1881 ...	363,346	200,667	162,679
Percentages.	1868 on 1855 ...	129·4	126·5	133·0
	1881 on 1868 ...	117·5	117·7	117·2

The figures of 1868 have been corrected for transfer of territory. It was, however, impossible to do this for the figures of 1855. It will be seen that the annual increase of population per 10,000 since 1868 has been 126 for males, 123 for females, and 125 for persons, at which rate the male population would be doubled in 55·2 years, the female in 56·6 years, and the total population in 55·8 years. Supposing the same rate of increase to hold good for the next ten years, the population for each year would be, *in hundreds*, as shown in the margin.

Year.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1881 ...	363.3	200,7	162,7
1882 ...	367,9	203,2	164,7
1883 ...	372,5	205,8	166,7
1884 ...	377,1	208,4	168,8
1885 ...	381,8	211,0	170,8
1886 ...	386,6	213,7	173,0
1887 ...	391,5	216,4	175,1
1888 ...	396,3	219,1	177,2
1889 ...	401,3	221,9	179,4
1890 ...	406,3	224,7	181,6
1891 ...	411,4	227,5	183,9

Nor is it improbable that the rate of increase will be at any rate very nearly sustained. Part of the increase is probably due to increased accuracy of enumeration at each successive enumeration, but this portion must be very small. Part again is due to gain by migration, as already shown at page 24, and the effect of this cause is naturally much larger ; but it is spread over the whole life of the present generation, and forms an inconsiderable proportion of the whole increase. The urban population has not kept pace with the rural population, the numbers living in 1881 for every 100 living in 1868 being 97 for urban and 118 for total population. This is probably due to the attraction exercised by the great commercial centres, such as Multán, now that the introduction of railways has facilitated transit and carriage of commodities, and telegraphs and an organised postal system have rendered commercial transactions independent of distance. The population of individual towns at the respective enumerations is shown under their several headings in Chapter VI.

Within the district the increase of population for the various *tahsíls* is shown on the next page.

Chapter III, A.
Statistical.
Increase and decrease of population.

Tahsíl.	Total Population.			Percentage of Population.	
	1855.	1868.	1881.	1868 on 1855.	1881 on 1868.
Dera Gházi Khán	109,026	136,297	159,733	125	117
Sangarh ...	38,949	42,157	51.779	108	123
Rájanpur ...	57,976	71,684	82,675	124	115
Jámpur ...	33,013	61,613	69,159	186	112
Total district ...	238,964	311,751*	363,346	130	116

Increase 1855 to 1868.

The figures show an increase of 30 per cent. between 1855 and 1868, part of which is due to a transfer of villages now including a population of some 3,000 souls from Dera Ismail Khán to the Sangarh *tahsíl*. This transfer has been allowed for in the figures for 1868, as the population of that year was ascertainable; but no such correction could be made in the figures for 1855. It is doubtless possible that a part of this increase is apparent rather than real, being attributable to defective enumeration at the time of the first Census. At the same time, apart even from natural causes, it is certain that the population of the district has received a very material accession. "The increase of population," Mr. Fryer writes, "is due to the settlement of many hill Biloches "in the plains, to the increase of canal irrigation, to the return of "many inhabitants of the district, who emigrated to avoid the "heavy assessment of the first Summary Settlement, and lastly to "the considerable natural increase of population consequent on the "state of peace which has been secured to the district since annexa-"ation." Nor is there any special reason for supposing the enumeration of 1855 to have been defective.

Increase 1868 to 1881.

During the similar interval which elapsed betweon 1868 and 1881 the increase was only 17 per cent. On this subject the Deputy Commissioner writes as follows in his Report on the Census of 1881:—

"The population of this district is now 363,346 as against 309,192 in 1868, showing an increase of 17·5 per cent. The causes of this large increase are: firstly, a more accurate enumeration; secondly, the natural increase of population; thirdly the fact that the present Census was taken at a time when considerable numbers of the hill tribes had come down to the plains to get grass for the cattle; fourthly, a considerable extension of cultivation due to the digging of new wells and canals. The increase varies considerably in the different *tahsíls* from a little over 12 per cent. in Jámpur to 23 per cent. in Sangarh.

"One reason of the large increase in the Sangarh *tahsíl* doubtless is that the population in this *tahsíl* especially was probably greatly under-estimated at the Census of 1868. The last Census was taken only a very short time after Captain Grey had been carried off to the hills by the Kasránis who inhabit almost the whole of the northern portion of this *tahsíl*, and accurate enumeration was an impossibility with the country in so unsettled a condition. Since that time the district has received a first Regular Settlement and the whole border has become comparatively quiet."

*These figures do not agree with the figures for the whole district. They are taken from the registers in the District Office, and are the best figures now available.

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Births and deaths.

Table No. XI shows the total number of births and deaths registered in the district for the five years from 1877 to 1881, and the births for 1880 and 1881, the only two years during which births have been recorded in rural districts. The distribution of the total deaths and of the deaths from fever for these five years over the twelve months of the year is shown in Tables Nos. XIA and XIB. The annual birth-rates per mille, calculated on the population of 1868, are shown in the margin. The figures below show the annual death-rates per mille since 1868, calculated on the population of that year—

	1880.	1881.
Males ...	15	15
Females ...	11	11
Persons ...	26	26

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Average.
Males ...	7	14	17	12	13	9	12	14	17	51	18	15	19	18	14
Females ...	6	12	15	10	11	8	12	12	16	13	18	12	17	17	13
Persons ...	7	13	16	11	12	9	12	13	17	14	18	14	18	18	14

The registration is still imperfect, though it is yearly improving; but the figures always fall short of the facts, and the fluctuations probably correspond, allowing for a regular increase due to improved registration, fairly closely with the actual fluctuations in the births and deaths. The historical retrospect which forms the first part of Chapter III of the Census Report of 1881, and especially the annual chronicle from 1849 to 1881 which will be found at page 56 of that Report, throw some light on the fluctuations. Such further details as to birth and death-rates in individual towns as are available will be found in Table No. XLIV, and under the headings of the several towns in Chapter VI.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

The figures for age, sex, and civil condition are given in great detail in Tables IV to VII of the Census Report of 1881, while the numbers of the sexes for each religion will be found in Table No. VII appended to the present work. The age statistics must be taken subject to limitations which will be found fully discussed in Chapter VII of the Census Report. Their value rapidly diminishes as the numbers dealt with become smaller; and it is unnecessary here to give actual figures, or any statistics for *tahsíls*. The following figures show the distribution by age of every 10,000 of the population according to the Census figures:—

	0–1	1–2	2–3	3–4	4–5	0–5	5–10	10–15	15–20
Persons	373	207	295	348	376	1,599	1,546	989	677
Males	343	184	263	328	363	1,481	1,609	1,064	663
Females	411	235	335	373	392	1,746	1,468	896	694
	20–25	**25–30**	**30–35**	**35–40**	**40–45**	**45–50**	**50–55**	**55–60**	**Over 60**
Persons	803	751	929	468	741	300	468	111	618
Males	734	729	921	488	748	326	504	121	612
Females	889	778	940	442	732	267	423	98	626

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Age, sex, and civil condition.

Population.		Villages.	Towns.	Total.
All religions	1855	......	......	5,634
	1868	......	......	5,513
	1881	5,493	5,745	5,523
Hindús ...	1881	5,505	5,614	5,544
Sikhs ...	1881	......	......	7,873
Musalmáns	1881	5,489	5,734	5,509

The number of males among every 10,000 of both sexes is shown in the margin. The decrease at each successive enumeration is almost certainly due to greater accuracy of enumeration. In the Census of 1881, the number of females per 1,000 males in the earlier years of life was found to be as in margin.

Year of life.	All religions.	Hindús.	Musalmáns.
0—1	969	1,005	964
1—2	1,036	1,000	1,042
2—3	1,032	876	1,056
3—4	922	......	......
4—5	877	......	......

The figures for civil condition are given in Table No. X, which shows the aetual number of single, married, and widowed for each sex in each religion, and also the distribution by civil condition of the total numbers of each sex in each age-period. The Deputy Commissioner writes as follows in his Census Report for the district:—

"These figures bear out the known characteristics of the natives of this district as of most parts of India; *viz.*, that the women marry considerably younger than the men, and that they look much more to the welfare of their male than of their female children. Polyandry and infanticide are unknown in the district. There is comparatively little polygamy in the district. A man will marry two wives if he can afford it, but the inhabitants are mostly too poor to be able to support more than one wife. Girls are usually married at the age of twelve years. Boys do not generally marry till they can support themselves. They usually marry their cousins. There is little difference in this respect between the Hindús and Biloches and other Muhammadans. The returns show 62,009 boys and 52,283 girls, or nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole population as under ten years of age. Of these 74 boys and 317 girls are said to be married, while 5 girls are said to be widows. There are only 34,667 boys and 25,875 girls between the ages of 10 and 20. These figures go far to explain the total increase of population from 308,840 in 1868 to 363,346 in 1881. The large number of children born within the last ten years seems to point to a marked increase in prosperity and feeling of security, occasioned no doubt partly by the Settlement of the district which was completed in 1875 and partly by more effective police administration. The women marry very young. There is no striking difference in the ratio of the figures as regards ages and time of life at which marriage takes place between Hindú and Mahammadan women. The women are not very fertile as a rule. They have to work hard for their daily bread in a hot dry climate. These causes tell more severely on women than on men. Thus $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the men, and only 11 per cent. of the women, are over 50 years of age. The Musalmáns appear to be more long-lived as a rule than the Hindús, perhaps because they live more in the country, and breathe a better atmosphere. The Biloches, who are a long-lived race, raise the general percentage of the Mahammadans.

Infirmities.

Infirmity.	Males.	Females.
Insane	13	8
Blind	65	70
Deaf and Dumb ...	11	6
Leprous	3	2

Table No. XII shows the number of insane, blind, deaf-mutes, and lepers in the district in each religion. The proportions per 10,000 of either sex for each of these infirmities are shown in the margin. Tables XIV to XVII of the Census Report

Chapter III, A.

Statistical.

Infirmities.

for 1881 give further details of the age and religion of the infirm. In the District Census Report for 1881, the Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows:—

"There is a considerable amount of blindness, deafness, and lunacy in this district. The chief causes of these infirmities are: first, syphilis and excess of venery, especially among the Muhammadans; secondly, small-pox which often results in blindness and deafness. Leprosy is not common in the district. The Muhammadans suffer more from it than the Hindús. Nearly all cases of leprosy are tainted with syphilis. The following table gives the proportion of Hindús and Muhammadans afflicted with the infirmities to the total Hindú and Muhammadan population:—

Lunatics.	Hindús	0·813 per 1,000	of Hindú	population.
	Muhammadans	1·9 ,,	of Muhammadan	,,
Blind	Hindús	5·029 ,,	of Hindú	,,
	Muhammadans	6·441 ,,	of Muhammadan	,,
Deafs	Ditto	0·913 ,,	of ditto	,,
	Hindús	0·621 ,,	of Hindú	,,
Lepers	Ditto	0·642 ,,	of ditto	,,
	Muhammadans	0·238 ,,	of Muhammadan	,,

"There is not, so far as I am aware, any one part of the district more liable to lunacy, &c., than the rest of the district. The figures do not show any very unequal distribution between the towns and country. Lunacy is rather more common in the villages than in the towns, and blindness more common in the towns than in the villages. Leprosy, however, is almost exclusively confined to the country. There are only two cases of leprosy in the towns and 76 in the villages; the Muhammadans being chiefly agriculturists, are accustomed to take plenty of out-of-door exercise and live a more healthy life than the Hindú Karárs and those Muhammadans who carry on their industries within the cities. This applies more especially to the Biloches, although they do not for the most part carry on agriculture themselves. The hill tribes are muscular and well developed, and even those who now live entirely in the plains have still something of the physique of their ancestors by which they may be distinguished at a glance from the despised Jat."

European and Eurasian population.

The figures given below show the composition of the Christian population, and the respective numbers who returned their birth-place and their language as European. They are taken from Tables IIIA, IX, and XI of the Census Report for 1881:—

	Details.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Races of Christian population.	Europeans and Americans	51	13	64
	Eurasians...	3	3	6
	Native Christians	7	5	12
	Total Christians ...	61	21	82
Language.	English	23	8	31
	Other European languages	...	...	...
	Total European languages	23	8	31
Birthplace.	British Isles	9	5	14
	Other European countries	...	...	...
	Total European countries	9	5	14

Chapter III, B.

Social Life.

European and Eurasian population.

But the figures for the races of Christians, which are discussed in Part VII of Chapter IV of the Census Report, are very untrustworthy; and it is certain that many who were really Eurasians returned themselves as Europeans. The number of troops stationed in the district is given in Chap. V, and the distribution of European and Eurasian Christians by *tahsíls* is shown in Table No. VII.

SECTION B.—SOCIAL LIFE.

The villages.

It is not the custom in this district for the agricultural population to live much in one village. There are houses on most of the wells in the Sindh in which the proprietors of the wells or their tenants live, and in the Pachád there are scattered encampments made of wicker-work and reeds, or of matting, in which the Bilcohes live whilst they graze their flocks, or in the season in which they have to cultivate their *bands*. As the pastures become exhausted, or as the agricultural seasons change, these encampments are moved.

Houses.

The Biloches have usually no fixed habitations, but wander about with their flocks and herds, making encampments for themselves where there is good pasture or where they happen to cultivate. In this district the Biloches are more settled, and some of them inhabit mud houses congregated together in villages. During the hot weather months they leave their houses and resort to the hills or to the river bank, and do not return to their homes till rain falls. In the more exposed parts of the district a Biloch lives in a tower, access to which is had by a ladder. The upper storey of the tower is alone occupied. These towers are meant as places of refuge in case of attack, and are falling into disuse amongst the subject Biloches.

Seclusion of women.

From their mode of life it is not possible for the Biloches to seclude their women. The chiefs alone consider it necessary to do so, and even in the families of the chiefs women are allowed to mix in-doors with the men of their own family, over whom they often exercise considerable influence.

Biloch dress, ornaments and arms.

A Biloch wears a long *jáma* like a smock frock down to the heels, *pyjámas* or loose drawers, a long *chaddar* or scarf of cotton cloth, shoes narrow at the toe, or sandals of leather or grass. The Biloch wears nothing but white. He has an objection to colours of any kind, and will wear nothing coloured except his *choga* or overcoat. On account of their prejudice against colours, Biloches will rarely accept any service which involves wearing uniform. A Bilochni or Biloch woman wears a red or white cotton sheet over the head, a *chola* or long shift resembling an English night gown, which reaches down to the ankles, and is fastened behind between the shoulders. The *chola* is embroidered round the neck with silk. She also wears red or white *pyjámas*, but no petticoats. The hair is worn in a long queue.

Men wear no ornaments except a ring.

The women wear ordinarily—

Kangan	... bracelets.
Nath	... a nose-ring.
Hast	... a necklet.
Wálián	.. earrings.

Houses.

But very poor women wear only a nose-ring and bracelets. Many women possess also some of the ornaments shown below, which are worn occasionally.* All Biloch men of full age carry swords, and generally also shields made of leather and studded with silver or brass. In the scabbard of the sword is stuck a knife. Many Biloches have matchlocks, but they do not carry them ordinarily.

Food.

The staple food of Biloches is *jowár* or *bájra* flour baked into *chapátís*. Wheat flour is only eaten by the well-to-do. Meat is eaten freely when it can be obtained. A Biloch usually carries a *katora* or brass drinking vessel, an iron plate for cooking *chapátís* on, and an iron tripod on which the plate is rested. On expeditions the method of cooking is very simple. A stone is made red hot, and a lump of dough is pasted round it. The cake thus made looks like an apple dumpling with a stone in the centre where the apple ought to be. This cake is called *kak*, and it is very indigestible. The following note regarding the food of the people was furnished by the district authorities for the Famine Report of 1879. "The average estimate of the food-grains consumed in a day by an agriculturist's family consisting of five people, among whom are one old person and two children, is as follows:—

Wheat	3 seers.
Jowár and *bájra*	3 "
Rice	2 "
	8 seers.

For non-agriculturists—

Wheat	2½ seers.
Jowár and *bájra*	2½ "
Rice	2 "
	7 seers.

Rice is eaten in this district, either boiled or ground and made into cakes."

The custom of *chebar*.

A strictly Biloch custom is that by which any Biloch traveller is asked by those whom he may chance to meet for the *chebar* or *khabar*, commonly called *hál* by the Biloches themselves. The *chebar* means the latest intelligence, which the traveller is bound to communicate forthwith. The interrogator in his turn reports the news he has gained to the first person he meets, and thus all sorts of intelligence is quickly spread amongst the Biloches.

Biloch mares.

Every Biloch keeps a mare either of his own or in partnership with a friend. A mare is considered to consist of four parts or legs, and is sold at so much a leg. The owner of one leg keeps the mare for three months in the year. It is common for a Biloch to own shares in several mares.

Maintenance of Biloches when in attendance on the *túmándárs*.

Every Biloch, when attending his *túmándár*, is entertained at his *túmándár's* expense. On a journey a Biloch burdens himself only

* *Tika*, a forehead ornament; *damni*, a necklet; *bodi*, a hair pin; *wálián*, earings; *takma*, a charm; *wáli*, long pendant earrings; *nasbian*, necklet; *dúki*, bracelet; *katmalá phúlmála*, *chopkali*, *chandan hár*, necklets; *zanziri*, a chain from nose to head; *anghúhtri*, ring; *chúrán*, bracelets; *ársi*, a ring with a looking glass in it worn on the thumb; *bázúband*, an armlet; *paozeb*, *karián*, anklets.

Chapter III, B.
Social Life.
Biloch tactics in war.

with a little flour, and, if he has far to go, with a goat-skin of water which he slings under the saddle.

The Biloch tactics in war are never to attempt an attack unless the enemy can be surprised or is in inferior numbers. The Biloch always fights on foot. This is the reason that Biloches always ride mares. A mare is easily tied up, and is not likely to betray her master by whinnying, as a horse would do. Burnes gives a Biloch proverb illustrative of this custom:—"A man with his saddle on a mare has his saddle on a "horse; a man with his saddle on a horse has his saddle on his head."

The rule of Biloch war is never to molest women or children, and women may go out safely when their male relations are in the midst of war. Boys are considered fair prey as soon as they assume the *toga virilis* in the shape of a pair of *pyjámas*.

System of reprisals and commutations for murders.

Amongst different tribes the murder of a member of one tribe by a member of another tribe must always be avenged by the murdered man's relations. A tally is kept by each tribe of the lives they owe to, and are owed by, other tribes. When the tally becomes complicated, it can be settled by giving one girl in marriage for each life due, or by the payment of cattle as may be agreed upon. Amongst members of the same tribe a murder may be ecommuted by *wanni*, the bestowal of a girl in marriage to one of the murdered man's relations, or by *banni*, the gift of a *band*, or field.

Adultery and divorce.

Adultery is very severely punished. A woman taken in adultery is made to hang herself, and even now the adulterer is usually killed if caught. Amongst the hill tribes and the Gúrchánís a man is allowed to marry any unmarried girl he can entice away, provided that he gives either another girl or else land to his wife's relations. There is no custom of divorce amongst Biloches.

Ceremonies attending births.

On the birth of a son cakes of flour and sugar are distributed amongst the parent's relations. A *moula* reads the *bháng* or Muhammadan confession of faith into the child's ear. Before the child is suckled, water is dropped from the point of a sword into its mouth. This latter ceremony is supposed to make the child valorous in future life. On the sixth day the child is named, and a certain number of sheep are roasted and eaten by the relations. When a child is seven years old, its hair is cut at the door of the mosque. At eight years old a boy is circumcised, and a feast follows the celebration of that rite. The birth of a daughter is not attended with any ceremonies.

Ceremonies attending betrothals and marriages.

Betrothals take place at any age, and are usually between cousins. If this cannot be managed, then betrothals take place between strangers. Fifteen days after the betrothal the father of the betrothed boy goes to the house of his future daughter-in-law's father, and presents his future daughter-in-law with a suit of clothes and a ring, also with some ornaments, which are returned before marriage. The marriage day is then fixed. On the wedding day a procession goes from the bridegroom's house to the bride's. The procession is composed of drummers, of men on horseback carrying lances, and of gaily caparisoned camels. A dinner is given by the father of the bride, and the marriage ceremony is read by a *moula*. After the ceremony the bride and bridegroom's heads are placed together.

Ceremonies attending betrothals and marriages.

The bridegroom is dressed in red, and the bride in white with a red jacket. The following ornaments are given the bride:—

Anklets and bells.	An arm-piece.
Bracelets.	Nose-ring.
Earrings.	Necklet.

Clothes.

Clothes are also given to relations. Money is never paid for a bride. A married girl is called *kowár* and the bridegroom, *got*. A girl is usually married at the age of twelve. The bride lives for seven days after marriage with the bridegroom, and then returns home for a time, which is not fixed. Horse-racing and dancing are the chief amusements at weddings. Wealthy Biloches also engage dancing girls, and give illuminations and fireworks.

Ceremonies attending funerals.

The funeral of a Biloch is attended by all his male relations. The corpse is wrapped in a shroud and buried in a *kacha* grave. On the day a death takes place, no bread is baked in the deceased's house. Turbans are distributed to the dead man's relations. The bed clothes and cooking utensils are given to the *Pír* or spiritual guide of the deceased. On the seventh Friday, and on the fortieth day after the decease, a feast is held in the dead man's honour. At the feasts of *ashúrá* and *shabkadar* food is given to relations and distributed in charity. At the feast of *ashúrá* the graves are "leeped" and repaired.

Customs of other Muhammadan tribes.

The customs of other Muhammadan tribes resemble very closely the Biloch customs, to which the miscellaneous Muhammadans endeavour to assimilate them. The Sayads alone retain distinctive customs and ceremonies of the same character as those followed by Sayads in other parts of the province.

Hindú customs and ceremonies.

The Hindú customs are mostly similar to those that prevail elsewhere. When a Hindú boy is six days old, a bow and arrow, a ledger, and box for holding pens and ink, are placed under his head. When a boy is fifteen months old, he is taken to Sakhi Sarwar or to the shrine of Shámji to have his head shaved. Betrothals are usually reciprocal, and a girl's name is changed on her marriage. When a Hindú is dying, a lamp is set burning, and it is kept alight for ten days after the Hindú's death. If possible, one bone from each limb of the deceased is carried to the Ganges. If it is not possible to carry the bones to the Ganges, they are thrown into the Sakhi Sarwar stream. Now that the Ganges is easily reached, it is considered a blot on a Hindú to throw his dead relation's bones into the Sakhi Sarwar stream. The ashes of the deceased are thrown into the Indus. One hundred and eight jars of water are poured out under a *pípal* tree to the deceased's memory, and all the deceased's sons shave their heads and faces.

Hindú dress and food.

Hindú men dress in a coat reaching to the knees, loose *pyjamas* generally coloured, a scarf, and a skull cap. The women wear a petticoat, bodice, and a scarf over the head. Besides the usual ornaments, the women wear a curious silver ornament called a *chilki* round the waist. The Hindú's food consists of *chapátís* and *ghí*; some Hindús will eat mutton, and most will eat fowls and fish. Nearly all drink spirits. The women never eat flesh.

Chapter III, B.

Social Life.

Character and disposition of the people.

The character and disposition of the people is thus described by Mr. Fryer:—

"The Biloches are robust and manly, but they look upon war as their trade, and despise agriculture and the arts of peace. Some Biloches now cultivate their own lands themselves, but these are the men who have lost their tribal organization. The Khosa tribe is the most industrious of the organized tribes, and at the same time it is the tribe which, next to the Gúrchání, bears the worst character for lawlessness. Major Pollock, in his memorandum on the Biloch tribes, says that 'it is rare to find a Khosa who has not been in prison for cattle-stealing, or deserved to be; and a Khosa who has not committed a murder or debauched his neighbour's wife, or destroyed his neighbour's landmark, is a decidedly creditable specimen: and if, added to this, he be out of debt, he is a perfect marvel.' Major Pollock wrote thus in 1859. Since then the Khosas have improved in one respect—they are all well off, and it is now rare to find a Khosa in debt. They are very apt at murders still, and are in this respect the worst tribe in the district. In 1873 they committed ten murders within and without the border. They are besides the most litigious tribe in the district. During the Settlement the Khosas brought more land suits, and pursued them more pertinaciously than any other tribe. The Lishári and Patáfí sections of the Gúrchání tribe are the rivals of the Khosas in misconduct. In 1866 Major Minchin wrote of them: 'The Lisháris are the worst behaved on the whole border. They are nearly always fighting with the Búgtis, Máris, and Khetráns, and then rushing into the district for shelter. The robberies which often occur in the Mithankot sub-division, particularly in the dense jungles about Fázílpur, can nearly always be traced to them or the Patáfís. When anything happens to displease any of the sections, they at once go off in a body and join the Máris.'"

The Lisháris and Patáfis have since 1866 been given land near Harrand, and are now fairly well off. They have therefore ceased to behave as badly as formerly. Last year, they committed two highway robberies, but this was looked on rather as a temporary relapse into bad ways than as a continuance of their old habits. The Biloches are, on the whole, an easy people to manage. They have no fanatical prejudices against British officers, and, if kindly and firmly dealt with, easily become much attached to those officers with whom they are brought into contact. As a body, the Biloches are exceedingly well affected. The Jats and Hindús of the district are well behaved, and not more litigious than their fellows in other parts of the province. Tables Nos. XL, XLI, and XLII give statistics of crime; while Table No. XXXV shows the consumption of liquors and narcotic stimulants.

Language.

Table No. VIII shows the numbers who speak each of the principal languages current in the district separately for each *tahsíl* and for the whole district. More detailed information will be found in Table IX of the Census Report for 1881, while in Chapter V of the same Report the several languages are briefly discussed. The figures in the margin give the distribution of every 10,000 of the population by language, omitting small figures. In the extract from

Language.	Proportion per 10,000 of population.
Hindústání	48
Bagri	1
Dogri	5
Punjabi	219
Jatki	8,928
Bilochi	633
Pashtú	101
All Indian languages ...	9,999
Non-Indian languages ..	1

Chapter III, B.

Social Life.

Language.

Balfour's Cyclopædia, p. 40, it is stated that "Bilochi is a Hindi "tongue of the Aryan or Sanscrit stock, in which Persian, Sindhi, "Punjabi, and Sanskrit words recur." This is incorrect. Bilochi or Bilochki is not a Hindi but an Iranian language, nearly related to Persian. Many words also have been adopted from modern Persian, Punjabi, and Sindhi, but they can be easily distinguished from the original Bilochi words. Nor can Bilochi be said to belong to the Sanskrit stock, the Iranian languages forming one branch of the Aryan stock, and the Sanskrit languages descending from it another. The only Sanskrit words in Bilochi come through Punjabi and Sindhi. There is no literature in Bilochi. The only compositions in the language are the songs of the bards. The Biloches who have settled in the plains have, everywhere they have retained their tribal organisation, forgotten their national tongue, and know nothing but the common Jatki or Jagdali of the district, which is a dialect having more affinity to Sindhi than to Punjabi, and constitutes the vernacular of the whole of the south-western Punjab.

Education.

Table No. XIII gives statistics of education as ascertained at the Census of 1881 for each religion and for the total population of each *tahsíl*. The figures for female education are probably very imperfect indeed. The figures in the margin show the number educated among every 10,000 of each sex according to the Census Returns. Statistics regarding the attendance at Government and Aided Schools will be found in Table No. XXXVII.

	Education.	Rural population.	Total population.
Males.	Under instruction ...	118	166
	Can read and write ...	288	454
Females.	Under instruction ...	5·0	5·2
	Can read and write ...	1·5	2·3

The distribution of the scholars at these schools by religion and the occupations of their fathers as it stood in 1881-82, is shown in the margin.

Details.	Boys.	Girls.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	...	...
Native Christians ...	...	...
Hindús ..	584	...
Musalmáns ...	1,079	...
Sikhs ...	5	...
Others ...	2	...
Children of agriculturists ...	1,020	...
" of non-agriculturists...	650	...

Education in this district has always been at a low ebb. A Biloch would show more respect to a wary cattle-lifter or to a good swordsman than to the most renowned scholar. All the book-keeping is done by Hindús, who write in a barbarous character called *karraki*, which is so complicated that one Kerár can seldom read another's writing. About one-thirtieth of the adult population can read and write; while so late as 1875, of all the *tumándárs* only one could sign his name. The *tumándárs* are now beginning to take an interest in education and to send their sons to school, and at present (1884) no less than four are literate.

Amusements; annual fairs.

At every shrine and holy place in the district there are one or more annual fairs held; some of the fairs are only local, but some are attended by everybody who can get the opportunity. Women, as well as men, dressed in their best and mounted on gaily trapped

Chapter III, B.

Social Life.

Amusements; annual fairs.

camels, resort to these fairs. The amusements are horse racing, wrestling, dancing, singing, and riding in merry-go-rounds. The year before last an enterprising man started a merry-go-round worked by a crank at Sakhi Sarwar, which caused a great sensation. Even the chiefs were seized with a desire to ride, and did so to the great delight of their retainers. These fairs serve to break the dull monotony of the countryman's life, and are the only public amusements in the country. Mr. Fryer always found it necessary to let the Settlement work give way to a large fair. The *zamíndárs* will abandon a long disputed suit sooner than remain in Court when such a fair as the Sakhi Sarwar is in progress.

Date on which fairs are held.

The dates on which the various fairs are held vary slightly every year. In 1874 the dates were as follows:—

Sakhi Sarwar fair ...	... 6th to 11th of April.
Tounsa fair ...	... 23rd March (two days.)
Pír Adil ...	... 16th March.
Dhand Lálgir fair ...	... 12th March.
Hájipur fair ...	... 12th June.
Táran Imán fair ..	.. 16th, 23rd, and 30th of March, 6th of April.
Mithankot	... 21st of August, 20th of October, 31st of January, 10th of March.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

It is impossible to form any satisfactory estimate of the wealth of the commercial and industrial classes. The figures given in the margin show the working of the income tax for the only three years for which details are available.

Assessment.		1878-70	1871-72	1872-73
Class I	Number taxed	378	152	116
	Amount of tax	7,566	1,240	1,431
Class II	Number taxed	112	57	22
	Amount of tax	3,024	743	637
Class III	Number taxed	46	22	2
	Amount of tax	1,794	666	212
Class IV	Number taxed	17	3	...
	Amount of tax	918	253	...
Class V	Number taxed	22	...	...
	Amount of tax	2,393	...	...
Total ...	Number taxed	575	234	140
	Amount of tax	15,695	2,902	2,280

Table No. XXXIV gives statistics for the license tax for each year since its imposition. There were 151 persons brought under the operation of the Income Tax Act in 1872-73, when the minimum limit of taxable income was Rs. 750, and the total realisations were Rs. 2,280. In the preceding year, when all incomes exceeding Rs. 500 per annum were taxable, there were 244 persons taxed. Of these, 62, paying Rs. 1,062, were proprietors of land; 50, paying Rs. 676, bankers and money-lenders; and 119 others paying Rs. 1,102, belonging to the mercantile classes. The distribution of licenses granted and fees collected in 1881-82 between towns of over and villages of under 5,000 souls, is shown in the margin.

	1881-82.	
	Towns.	Villages.
Number of licenses...	64	190
Amount of fees ...	1,215	2,805

But the numbers affected by these taxes are small. It may be said generally that a very large proportion of the artisans in the towns are extremely poor, while their fellows in the villages are scarcely less dependent upon the nature of the harvest than are the agriculturists themselves, their fees often taking the form of a fixed share of the produce; while even where this is not

Chapter III, C.

Religious Life.

Poverty or wealth of the people.

the case, the demand for their products necessarily varies with the prosperity of their customers. Perhaps the leather-workers should be excepted, as they derive considerable gains from the hides of the cattle which die in a year of drought. The circumstances of the agricultural classes are discussed in Section D.

SECTION C.—RELIGIOUS LIFE.

General statistics and distribution of religions.

Table No. VII shows the numbers in each *tahsíl* and in the whole district who follow each religion, as ascertained in the Census of 1881, and Table No. XLIII gives similar figures for towns. Tables Nos. III, IIIA, and IIIB of the Report of that Census give further details on the subject. The distribution of every 10,000 of the population by religions is shown in the margin. The limitations subject to which these figures must be taken, and especially the rule followed in the classification of Hindús, are fully discussed in Part I, Chapter IV of the Census Report.

Religion.	Rural population.	Urban population.	Total population.
Hindú ...	930	3,917	1,285
Sikh	19	164	36
Musalmán ...	9,050	5,900	8,677
Christian ...	..	19	2

The distribution of every 1,000 of the Musalmán population by sect is shown in the margin. The Shiahs are chiefly followers of the Kalhora *jágírdárs* of Rájanpur. The sects of the Christian population are given in Table IIIA. of the Census Report; but the figures are, for reasons explained in Part VII, Chapter IV of the Report, so very imperfect that it is not worth while to reproduce them here.

Sect.	Rural population.	Total population.
Sunnis ...	990	992
Shiahs ...	8·5	8·0
Others and unspecified ...	0·5	0·5

Table No. IX shows the religion of the major castes and tribes of the district, and therefore the distribution by caste of the great majority of the followers of each religion. A brief description of the great religions of the Punjab and of their principal sects will be found in Chapter IV of the Census Report. The religious practice and belief of the district present no special peculiarities, and it would be out of place to enter here into any disquisition on the general question. The general distribution of religions by *tahsíls* can be gathered from the figures of Table No. VII.; and regarding the population as a whole, no more detailed information as to locality is available. The landowning classes and village menials are almost wholly Musalmán, the Hindús and Sikhs being confined to the trading classes and their priests, or to men in Government employ. The Labánas of the Indus are for the most part Sikhs.

Medical Mission.

The Medical Mission at Dera Gházi Khán is in connection with the Church Missionary Society. It was founded by the Rev. G. M. Gordon in 1879, and it was at first intended to establish it in the heart of independent Biloch territory where medical aid would have been novel as well as valuable, and Nawáb Jamál Khán, late *túmándár* of the Legháris, offered to build a hospital and mission house at Choti. But Mr. Gordon's sad death at Kandahar

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disturbed the arrangements; and eventually work was begun at Dera Gházi Khán early in 1882, though a dispensary had then been open for some years, either at head-quarters, or itinerating among the villages. The staff at present consists of

Rev. Arthur Lewis, M.A. Rev. Malik Hamid Isháq (Native ordained Deacon)	Representatives of the clerical work.
A. Jukes, Esq. L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Najm-ud-dín, (Native Christian Assistant.)	Representatives of the medical work.

The hospital is a popular institution, and has already done much good. In 1881 the patients numbered 875; in 1882 they had increased to 2,524, who paid 8,584 visits to the dispensary. A large and commodious building has now been given by a native gentleman, and the average attendance is at present about 50 per diem. A branch dispensary is also opened during the hot weather, the daily attendance at which is about 20 patients. Mr. Jukes is assisted by a qualified Native Doctor (Christian) and a Dispenser. There has just been completed a small church in the main *bázár* of the city. One part of this is used for Christian worship; the other part for *bázár* preaching.

Mission school—Boys.'

In March, 1882, a boys' school was started in connection with the C.M.S. Mission at Dera Gházi Khán, with the object of teaching those classes that do not attend the Government schools. The pupils are mostly Muhammadans of the poorer *zamindár* classes. There are many too of the *mochi, darzi, khidmatgar*, and such like classes. The number of pupils on the register is about 80, and the daily average attendance 60 boys. The building which is at present used for the school is a hired house not far from the main *bázár*. The education given is the ordinary course up to the Middle School Examination. The staff of masters consists of two Muhammadans and one Hindú. The school is supported entirely by voluntary contributions, there being no Government grant. At the same time efforts were made to establish a mission school for native girls; but great difficulty has been experienced in getting them to come together to one place. With the aid of a native Christian woman assistant a small school has been set on foot with an attendance of about 12 girls; but, being drawn from the lower Musalmáns, they are somewhat irregular in their attendance.

Mission school—Girls'.

Hindú worship of the river.

The Hindús of Dera Gházi Khán are generally worshippers of Vishnu, but they also worship the river Indus, and have a legend that a warrior once rose from the river to protect them from Muhammadan oppression. This warrior was called Vadera Lal, and he is worshipped all along the river Indus from Dera Gházi Khán to Shikárpur as Vadera Lal, Dulan Lal, Daryá Sáhib, Ulail Parak, or Khwája Khizar. His history is contained in the Umrgít.

The district is a favourite resort of saints.

From the number of shrines scattered about the Dera Ghází Khán district it would appear to have been in by-gone days a favourite resort of saints. This Mr. Fryer ascribes to the unattractive nature of this district, which contains many places admirably adapted for the residence of those who desire to mortify the flesh. The most renowned saint of the district is Sakhi Sarwar; and if

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the renunciation of self is really one of the virtues by the exercise of which pious Muhammadans become saints, Sakhi Sarwar well deserves his high place amongst holy men, for the spot selected by him is the last place that any one, who in the least regarded his personal comfort, would choose as an abode.

Sakhi Sarwa[r].

Sakhi Sarwar, the Lakhdáta of the Western Punjab, is said to have been the son of Hazrat Zenábuldín, who migrated from Baghdád, and settled at Siálkot, 12 miles east of Multán, in 650 A.H. (1220 A.D.). Hazrat Zenábuldín had two sons, one was Saidi Ahmad, afterwards known as Sákhi Sarwar; the other was Khán Doda, who died at Baghdád, and was not famous. There is a shrine to him between Dera Gházi Khán and Sakhi Sarwar at a place called Vador. Saidi Ahmad studied at Lahore, and from there went to Dhokal, near Wazírabád, in the Gujrát. Whilst at Dhokal he saw a mare, the property of a carpenter, and asked the carpenter for it. The carpenter denied having a mare, whereupon Saidi Ahmad called to the mare, and it came up to him of its own accord. Saidi Ahmad then told the carpenter to sink a well, which he did, and the descendants of the carpenter are the guardians of the well, at which a fair is held every year in June to Sakhi Sarwar's honour. After this Saidi Ahmad, by his father's order, went to reside at the foot of the Sulimán range, and settled at the place now called after him. Shortly after retiring into the desert, Saidi Ahmad performed another miracle. A camel belonging to a caravan, which was going from Khorásán to Delhi, broke its leg. The leader of the caravan applied to Saidi Ahmad, who told him to return to where he had left the camel, and he would find it sound. The merchant did as he was directed, and was rewarded by finding his camel recovered. On arriving at Delhi, the merchant published the miracle, and the Emperor heard of it. The Emperor, anxious to enquire into the miracle, sent for the camel and had it killed. The leg was examined and found to have been mended with rivets. The Emperor, convinced of the miracle, sent four mule loads of money to Saidi Ahmad, and told him to build himself a house. Sakhi Sarwar shrine was built with this money. One Gánnú of Multán now gave his daughter in marriage to Saidi Ahmad, who had miraculously caused two sons to be born to him. Gánnú endowed his daughter with all his property, and it was for his generosity in distributing this property to the poor that Saidi Ahmad obtained the name of Sakhi Sarwar, or the bountiful lord or chief. Sakhi Sarwar now visited Baghdád; on his return he was accompanied by three disciples, whose tombs are shown on a low hill near Sakhi Sarwar.

Miracles perfor[med] by Saidi Ahm[ad].

Origin of the [name] of Sakhi Sarw[ar].

The guardian[s of] the Sakhi Sa[rwar] shrine.

The present guardians of the Sakhi Sarwar shrine are the descendants of three servants of Gánnú, who attached themselves to Sakhi Sarwar. These were Kúlung, Káhin, and Shekh. Sakhi Sarwar limited the number of the descendants of these three men to 1,650, which number has been strictly observed ever since. This number is thus distributed:—

Descendants of Kúlung	...	...	750
Descendants of Káhin	...	..	600
Descendants of Shekh	...	...	300

All the offerings made at the shrine are divided into 1,650 shares, and it is said to be a fact that there are never more nor less than 1,650

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mujáwars or descendants of the three original keepers of the shrine. This number includes women and children. It is not, however, a fact that there are never more nor less than 1,650 *mujáwars*, as was ascertained when the village pedigree title deed was prepared. The *mujáwarz* in excess of the required number absent themselves in rotation as pilgrim-hunters or otherwise. The *mujáwars* are all equal, and an infant gets the same share of the proceeds of the shrine as an adult. The *mujáwars*, after the annual fair which is held in April, almost all disperse over the Punjab as pilgrim-hunters. It is only at the great annual fair that the treasure box of the shrine is opened and its contents distributed. Throughout the year the shrine is the resort of mendicants and devotees, but the mendicants usually receive nothing more substantial from the shrine than an order upon some worshipper of the saint given under the seal of the shrine. This order, when presented, is paid or not according to the respect in which the shrine is held by the presentee. When Mr. Bull, the Assistant Secretary to the Lahore Municipality, was attacked by a fanatic, an order from the Sakhi Sarwar *mujáwars* was found upon his assailant. This at first gave rise to a suspicion that the guardians of the shrine were in some way implicated in the murder. The order had, however, been granted merely in the ordinary course. One of the chief peculiarities of the shrine is that it is venerated equally by Hindús and by Muhammadans. The shrine is built on the high banks of a hill stream, and a handsome flight of steps leads up from the bed of the stream to the shrine. These steps were built at the expense of two Hindú merchants of Lahore. The buildings of the shrine consist of Sakhi Sarwar's tomb on the west and a shrine to Bába Nának on the north-west. On the east is the tomb of Mussammát Bibi Bhai, wife of Sakhi Sarwar, and a Thákar Dwára. The shrine of Sakhi Sarwar is thus a curious mixture of Muhammadan and Hindú architecture. Díwán Sawan Mál endeavoured to stop Hindús from frequenting Sakhi Sarwar, and fined all who attended at the fair Re. 1-4 each. In 1883 the shrine was destroyed by fire, and two rubies presented by Nádír Sháh, and some valuable jewels presented by Sultan Zamán Sháh, were consumed or lost.

Division of income.

Description of the shrine.

The Sakhi Sarwar Fair.

Traffic has, as has been already stated, left Sakhi Sarwar of late years owing to the turbulent nature of the tribes located along it. The Leghári *túmándár* is considered the military guardian of Sakhi Sarwar and receives four annas per horse or camel, two annas per donkey, and one *propi* (1 *ser*, 9 *chitaks)* per bullock load of grain sold at the fair. The village of Sakhi Sarwar is revenue-free in perpetuity in the favour of the shrine. Its area is—

Cultivated	1,867
Abandoned	2,561
Culturable	13.542
Waste	23,992
Total ...	41,912

Sakhi Sarwar, a typical saint.

Irrigation is from the Sakhi Sarwar stream, and is very precarious. The Sakhi Sarwar shrine is the most noted in the district. Sakhi

Sarwar, as a saint, is also typical of the other saints of the district, though he is the only Muhammadan saint whom the Hindús professedly venerate.

The Tounsa shrine.

There are numerous other shrines. First comes that of Muhammad Sulimán Sháh at Tounsa, commonly know as Tounsa Sharif. This is the handsomest shrine in the district. It was built by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur in 1272 A.H. as a mausoleum to Sulimán Khán, his *Pír* or spiritual guide whose tomb it contains, at a cost of Rs. 85,000. A dwelling house round the shrine was built by Ghulám Mustafa, of Multán, at a cost of Rs. 10,000. There is also a *tykhána* or underground dwelling place and a *sarái*, which cost Rs. 33,000. The Dera Dín Panah shrine, about five miles from Tounsa, is more famous though not so grand as the Tounsa shrine. The shrine of Pír Adil, nine miles from Dera Ghází Khán, is the site of a fair, second in importance only to the Sakhi Sarwar fair. Pír Adil was so designated because, so the story goes, his son killed a goat whilst out hunting. The goatherd attacked the saint's son, who inadvertently killed him. The goatherd's mother demanded justice from Pír Adil, and he, at her demand, put his son to death. There are several minor shrines, that of Hasn Sháh at Boghláni, in the Sangarh *tahsíl*, and of Núr Muhammad, at Hájípur in the Jámpur *tahsíl*. At Mithankot, in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*, there is a rather famous shrine of Akil Muhammad.

The Dera Dín Panah shrine.

The Pír Adil shrine.

Minor shrines.

Sacred *dhands*.

There are two *dhands* or inlets from the river Indus, that of Taran Imám, in Rájanpur, and that of Lálgir, in Dera Ghází Khán, which are held in veneration. The Táran Imám *dhand* was once occupied by the tomb of a saint, and the Lálgir *dhand* is famous, because one Bábá Lálgir is said to have diverted the waters of the Indus from the place now occupied by the *dhand*. There are several fine *pipal* trees round the *dhand*, and it is overgrown with the lotus plant. In the Lúnd country, about six miles from the Sori Pass, there is a sacred sulphur spring, which is resorted to by those who are afflicted with skin diseases.

Sacred sulphur spring.

Fairs.

A list of the principal fairs and of the dates on which they are held is given at page 36 under the head "Amusements."

SECTION D.—TRIBES AND CASTES.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

Table No. IX gives the figures for the principal castes and tribes of the district with details of sex and religion, while Table No. IXA shows the number of the less important castes. It would be out of place to attempt a description of each. Many of them are found all over the Punjab, and most of them in many other districts, and their representatives in Dera Ghází Khán are distinguished by no local peculiarities. Some of the leading tribes, and especially those who are important as landowners or by position and influence, are briefly noticed in the following sections; and each caste will be found described in Chapter VI of the Census Report for 1881. The figures, however, are materially affected by the loose manner in which the word Jat is used in the district; and should be taken in connection with those given below at page 43.

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Tribes and Castes.

Statistics and local distribution of tribes and castes.

The Census statistics of castes were not compiled for *tahsíls*, at least in their final form. It was found that an enormous number of mere clans or sub-divisions had been returned as castes in the schedules, and the classification of these figures under the main heads shown in the caste tables was made for districts only. Thus no statistics showing the local distribution of the tribes and castes are available. But the general distribution of the more important landowning tribes may be broadly described as follows: The tribally organised Biloches hold the hill country and the Pachád, a tract immediately under the hills. The territory of each tribe is described below under the tribal headings. They extend to the river only in the neighbourhood of Rájanpur. The riverain tract is held by a mixed population of disorganized and scattered Biloches, and of Jats, which term includes all Musalmán agriculturists who are not Biloch, Pathán, Sayad, or Kureshi, and therefore comprises Rájpúts.

Division of land amongst the different tribes inhabiting the district.

Of the total area of the district 1,928,404 acres are held by Biloches, 484,982 acres by Jats, 220,066 acres by Karárs (Hindús), 108,648 acres by Sayads, 41,224 acres, great part of which is waste, by the *mujáwars* or priests of Sakhi Sarwar, and 23,685 acres by Patháns. The Biloches hold 66 per cent. of the total area, the Jats 16 per cent., and the Hindús 7 per cent. of the total area, exclusive of Government preserves. The areas held by all other tribes are small. The following figures show the division of land amongst the different tribes :—

Name of Tribe.	*Holding in acres.*	*Name of Tribe.*	*Holding in acres.*
Nahrs	2,889	Pongur (silk-weavers)	563
Lodís	147	Piráis	32
Patháns	23,685	Bhábras	4
The Kalhora family ..	4,150	Mír Shikarís ...	15
Dáúd Potras	367	Khojahs	5,065
Sayads	108,648	Jogís	38
Koreshís	12,922	Camel-drivers ...	1,252
Korejas	4,477	Darzís	125
Biloches	1,928,404	Dewálas	1,302
Jats	484,982	Fishermen	748
Aráíns	16.993	Mujáwars	41,224
Lákhas	2,475	Dyers	642
Fakírs (Muhammadans) ...	216	Tinmen	38
Bhatiáras	1,752	Ghosáíns	232
Máhtams	1,399	Goldsmiths	2,492
Kotánas	405	Kerárs	220,066
Mohánas	234	Shekhs	6,404
Lohárs	2,667	Khatrís	15,663
Mochís	4,641	Bráhmins	4,351
Kasáís	1,426	Bhátiás	22
Dhobís	2,274	Beldárs	66
Kumhárs	1410	Ghowas	1
Paolís (weavers) ...	1,081	Fakírs (Hindús) ...	607
Mírásís	512	Bháts	31
Náís (barbers) ...	3,356	Labánas	82
Tárkhans (carpenters) ...	6,309	Jajaks	96
Kahirís	1,501	Government property ...	281,382
Múlas	2,202		
		Totai ...	3,116,093

Jats and Rájpúts.

The loose manner in which the term Jat is applied in this district to all Musalmán agricultural tribes or castes of Indian origin,

including Rájpúts, has already been alluded to. The following figures, which show some of the principal Jat tribes returned at the Census of 1881, show how what would be known elsewhere as distinct castes are in this part of the Punjab classed as Jats.

Sub-Divisions of Jats.

Name.	Number.	Name	Number.	Name.	Number.
Awán ...	1,015	Khag ...	888	Kurtánah ..	2,219
Ahír ...	419	Gathwál ...	815	Mochi ...	3,721
Bhatti ...	12,971	Khokhar ...	4.690	Májhar ...	1,076
Bhutta ..	3,162	Langa ...	2,305	Máchhi ...	1,610
Tahím ...	2,229	Samrá ..	887	Mohána ...	1,318
Chhína ...	408	Aráín ...	3,406	Panwar ...	1,919
Siál ...	2,536	Babbar ...	2,389	Jotia ...	1,421

Mr. Fryer writes as follows:—

"In point of numbers the Jats are the most important tribe of the district. The Jats are, many of them, descendants of the original Hindú inhabitants of the district. Many of them are immigrants coming from Multán, Muzaffargarh, and Baháwalpur. Many of the Jats are intermixed with the Biloches, and have adopted their manners, customs, and dress. The Hámbi Jats, for instance, live amongst the Gúrchánís and the Kachela Jats amongst the Legháris, and are reckoned almost as part of these tribes. The Biloches will marry Jat women, but will not give their women in marriage to Jats."

Biloches.

It is to the presence of the Biloches, in the proportion of 32 per cent. of its total population, that the district owes its distinguishing characteristics. Biloches, elsewhere scattered in occasional colonies, here form, not indeed numerically, but both politically and socially, a preponderating element in the population; so that upon them centres the whole interest both of the past history and of the present administration of the district. They are a fine martial race, free from bigotry, and therefore disposed to view the English with more favour than can be looked for in Patháns; their history, on the other hand, and social customs, offer a wide field for research, at present only partially explored.

The Biloches, having occupied at an early time the hilly country beyond our present border, gradually spread into the plains. In their native hills they are divided into distinct tribes; and of those, too, who are now British subjects in this district, a large proportion retain their tribal divisions, the several tribes acknowledging the headship of hereditary chieftains. The tribes are called *túmans*, and the chieftains *túmándárs*. It is principally among the frontier tribes that this organization is maintained, the Biloches of the Indus side of the district being for the most part scattered in unconnected groups.

The Biloch is tall and spare in appearance, temperate in his habits, and endued with great powers of endurance, being capable of sustaining prolonged fatigue on very poor food. The face is long and oval, and the hair is worn long, the beard and whiskers being allowed to grow untrimmed, but the moustache being shaved in the orthodox Muhammadan style. Curls are common, but the hillmen often wear their hair hanging down behind in unkempt shocks. They are a frank, good-humoured people, thoroughly enjoying a joke and

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Tribes and Castes.

Biloches.

capable of a hearty laugh, in the characteristics of truth and honour infinitely superior to their Afghán neighbours. They are exceedingly docile and obedient to their chiefs, whom, until certain disturbing elements crept into their relations amongst themselves, they implicitly obeyed and treated with every sign of respect. Their truthfulness as a race is ascribed by Mr. Bruce in part to a realisation of the small advantage to be gained by deceit, and partly to a custom which, among themselves at any rate, must powerfully conduce to a feeling of reliance upon each other's word. When two Biloches meet, they invariably ask one another for the *chebar* or "news," and it is a point of honour for each to tell truthfully such of the news of the day as he may have heard. If a Biloch commits an offence, he seldom or never thinks of denying it to his chief, whom he knows to have heard the *chebar*. "It is to be regretted," adds Mr. Bruce, speaking of the hill Biloches, "that the more they are brought into contact "with our courts and people, and find out how deception is made to "pay, they gradually fall away from their old custom."

The Biloches are nominally Muhammadans of the Sunni sect, but are by no means strict in their religious observances, and set but scanty value on the orthodox times of prayer, on pilgrimages, alms, or fasting. A Biloch once, on being asked why he was not keeping the Ramzán fast, naively replied that there was no necessity for him to observe the fast, as his chief was keeping it for him. As a natural consequence, there is little or no bigotry in the attitude of the race generally towards the English as professors of Christianity, a particular in which the Biloch is strikingly different from the Pathán. On the other hand, they are superstitious, and place implicit faith in omens, charms, and spirits. About the latter especially they tell ridiculous stories, in the truth of which they believe most firmly. Many of their religious and social characteristics have already been described in Sections B and C of this Chapter. In the treatment of their women Biloches are far more chivalrous than is usually the case with Muhammadan races. The custom of divorce is not practised among them, and the strict seclusion of women is unknown. In the houses of the chiefs alone is any pretence of seclusion kept up; but even here the women are permitted to join freely in the society of the males of the family, over whom they not unfrequently exercise considerable influence. Among the hill tribes and the Gúrchánís, a man is allowed to marry any maiden whose affections he can gain, provided that he gives either another girl or a present of land to her relations. Unfaithfulness, on the other hand, is very severely punished. A woman taken in adultery is by Biloch law made to hang herself, while even the penalty attaching under English law to murder cannot save the adulterer, if caught, from death at the hands of the woman's relatives. In all their wars and blood feuds, which they carry on with the most implacable enmity, they never molest women or children. Women may wander safely abroad, even at times when a deadly war is raging and a man's life would not be for a moment safe. When the hills are disturbed and the Biloches of the plains are unable to pass the border, they have no hesitation in sending their women; and at all seasons of the year large parties of Biloch women are found wandering fearlessly about the hills, pulling the leaves of the dwarf

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palm or collecting Fuller's earth. Boys are considered fair prey as soon as they assume the *toga virilis*, in the shape of a pair of drawers (*pyjáma*).

The prevailing faults of the Biloch character are pride and indolence, together with a hatred of control by any but their hereditary Chieftains. They look down with contempt upon the Jats and other cultivators of the soil; and although now thousands of ploughs may be seen daily worked by Mazáris, Khosas, Legháris, and others, yet it is only by degrees and regretfully that the Biloch is weaned, by tasting the profits of agriculture, from his marauding practices and the more attractive adventures of midnight raids and cattle-lifting. Their hatred of control is specially exemplified by their reluctance to take regular service, owing to a dislike of wearing uniform or undergoing discipline. They are glad, however, to take irregular service in the Frontier Militia, in which they are most useful, the proverb "set a thief to catch a thief" being thoroughly applicable to their case. In the ferocity of the blood-feuds and reprisals the Biloches are no whit superior to the Patháns. In war, the Biloch tactics may be summed up in the simple principle that an attack is never to be made unless the enemy can be surprised or is in inferior numbers. Battle once given, however, the fight is carried on hand to hand with sword and shield, and not, as in the case of Patháns, by a desultory match-lock fire at long ranges.

Origin of the Biloches.

The Biloch tradition as to their origin is in accord with that of most Muhammadan tribes, and is that they are immigrants from Arabia. The story is that they first settled in Kech Mekrán, and afterwards migrated to Sístán. The different tribes are said to be descendants of one Rind who led the first Biloch colonists from Arabia. The Khetráns and Gúrchánís, with the exception of the Lushari section of the latter, are not considered pure Biloches. The Biloches are undoubtedly a distinct race, and this their appearance and language place beyond question. Sir Henry Green, formerly Political Superintendent of the Upper Sindh Frontier, says that the tradition is that the Biloches came from Aleppo in the 12th century *viâ* Baghdád, the banks of the Euphrates, and the northern border of the Persian Gulf to Mekran, from whence they spread north, intermixing with the Pathán tribes. Sir Henry Green adds that when travelling in Syria he found tribes bearing the same names as the Biloch tribes and similar to them in customs, habits, and appearance. Elphinstone in his "History of India," page 256, states "that at the time of the first Muhammadan "invasion the mountains of Mekrán were inhabited by Biloches, and "those of Sulimán by Afgháns, as is the state of things to the "present day." The first recorded invasion of this tract Elphinstone places in 44 A.H. (664 A.D.) when an Arab force from Merv penetrated to Kábul and made prisoners of 12,000 persons. The Afgháns were certainly at one time in possession of part of the Sulimán range, as remains of their tanks and tombs are still to be seen on the Mári Mountain, which now belongs to the Gúrchánís.

Pottinger's "Travels in Bilochistan and Sindh."

Pottinger in his "Travels in Beluchistan and Sindh" divides the Biloches into three branches: the Narhoi, Rind, and Mughsi. He

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gives a list of the Rind tribes, in which all the tribes located in this district are mentioned. He describes the Dreshaks and Mázarís, whom he states live in the hills, as having the worst possible character. They infest the roads, he says, and commit the most atrocious robberies and murders upon travellers. The Khán of Kelát lives too far off to control them effectually. They are at continual war with one another, and keep no engagements. The Dreshaks now live entirely, and the Mazárís mostly, in the plains. The Mazáris were at one time noted as pirates on the Indus; but judging from their present habits, it is doubtful whether they ever can have been boatmen. They probably confined themselves to robbing boats moored to the banks for the night. Pottinger does not consider that the Biloches can have come from Arabia. Their language, to begin with, is a corrupt Persian, and contains no Arabic. In the beginning of the 5th century of the Hijrí, the Seljuk Tartars first appeared in Khorásán, and in ten years Toghral Beg wrested that empire from the Ghaznavis. This dynasty ruled for one hundred and fifty years, and during all that time the Biloches are mentioned as residing in the district which they now occupy. Pottinger gives no authority for the above statement, and proceeds to surmise that the Biloches are Turkománs. Their religion, manners, customs, everything but language, which change in Persia, resemble that of the Turkománs.

count of the Biloches in Balfour's Cyclopœdia of India."

The following account of the Biloches is taken from Balfour's "Cyclopœdia of India": Dr. Cook supposes, 1st, that the original inhabitants of the country were Hindús, who fled from the conquering Musalmáns who invaded Sindh, Lus, and Mekrán A.H. 93; 2nd, that the Brahois were Tartar mountaineers who gained a footing in the country, and ultimately supplanted the former, becoming the ruling races; 3rd, that the Biloches came from the westward, but whether they were Seljúk Tartars or Arabs from Aleppo is a matter of doubt. Dr. Latham, however, classes the Biloch with the Persian, but considers them as a modified form. He says east and south-east of the proper Persians of Kirman come the Biloch of Bilochistán. If Rask's great theory be the correct one, which makes all the fragments of natives speaking a Tamulian dialect parts of one great continuous whole, which spread in the earlier ages over India and Europe, underlying the more recent system of Celtic, Gothic, Slavonic, and classical nations of Europe and the Indo-Germanic of India, as the primary strata in geology underlie the secondary and tertiary, but cropping out and being exposed here and there, are the fragments of nations, of Laps, Finns, and Basques in Europe, and of the Cutchwari, Koháti, Tudo, Ghond, Lar, and other mountaineers of India; if, adds he, I say, this theory be a correct one, then the Brahoi, being of the great Tamulian family, would be the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Thus the Kúrd, who inhabit the Dasht-i-be-daulat, doubtless came from Kúrdistan, probably among the followers of some Muhammadan invader of India, and perhaps, laden with spoil, preferring on their return to stay where they now are rather than continue their march to their own country, made a choice of the Dasht-i-be-daulat. Again

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Account of the Biloches in Balfour's "Cyclopœdea of India."

many of the Jhalawán tribes are undoubtedly of Rájpút origin, and until lately, the practice of infanticide prevailed amongst them.

There are two languages spoken in Bilochistan, the Balochiki, a Hindi tongue of the Aryan or Sanskrit stock in which Persian, Sindhi, Punjabi, and Sanskrit words recur, and the Brahúic, which belongs to Scythic or Turanian or Tamulian stock. Near Bagwana is a cave in the rocks filled with dried mummy-like bodies of infants, some of which have a comparatively recent appearance. The Sacæ, who formed part of Alexander's army, and whose country is stated by Wilson to have been that lying between the Paropanisan mountains and the Sea of Aral, still exist as a tribe of the Brahois of Jhalawán. It is not improbable that they accompanied Alexander as far as the south of Sindh, and, returning with Craterus up the Mulla Pass, settled in their present position. The Bilochi also have by no means a pure and unbroken descent from any one source. Adopting Pottinger's theory, that the main body were Seljuk Tartars driven out of Persia, as he describes, yet undoubtedly many are of Arabic descent. Neither does he think with him that the Biloches have no resemblance in any way to the Arabs; on the contrary, in many cases the outline of their physiognomy is very similar to that of the Arabs of Egypt and Syria; and if such a Biloch was dressed in the Arabic dress, it would be exceedingly difficult to detect his nationality. Others are Sindians, who fled to the hills on the invasion of their country by the Muhammadans. The original Hindú inhabitants of the Mári and Búgti hills were driven out by their present occupants, but the natives of Bárkán (the Khetráns), inhabiting the more mountainous district to the northward, were able to hold their own. The whole are nominally subject to the Khán of Kelát, but his power appears to vary with his popularity.

Points of resemblance and dissemblance between Biloches and Turkománs.

If the Biloches were settled in Mekrán before the first Muhammadan invasion, they cannot be Arabs, nor is it at all probable from other circumstances that they are so. In their fondness for horses, in their nomadic habits and in their mode of life, also in their dress, they resemble the Turkománs, as described by Vambery. On the other hand, the Biloches, though mostly mounted, invariably fight on foot, which the Turkománs apparently do not do. The Biloch lives in subordination to an hereditary chief, whilst the Turkománs pride themselves on being all equal. The Biloches wear their hair in long curls like the cavaliers of the time of Charles the First. The Turkománs wear their hair short like other Muhammadans. The Biloches have been some six hundred years or more separate from the Turkománs, so that, if they were originally Turkománs, it could hardly be expected that they would retain all the same characteristics now. Mr. Fryer's idea is that the Biloches are of Turkomán origin, but that they have, as is said in the Cyclopædia, a by-no-means homogeneous descent from any one source.

Derivation of the name Biloch.

It is doubtful what the derivation of the name Biloch is. If you ask the Biloches, they smile and say it is a corruption of *Bad log*, and that they are so called in allusion to their habits of rapine. They also repeat some couplets of which they are rather proud as showing their character in this respect. One means that

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Tribal organization of the Biloches.

God will not favour a Biloch who does not steal and rob. Another that the Biloch who steals and murders secures heaven to seven generations of his ancestors.

The constitution of a Biloch tribe may be best described as a species of limited monarchy. At the head of the tribe, or *túman*, is the *túmandár*, hereditary referee upon all matters of dispute in time of peace, and leader in time of war. The tribe is divided into clans or *parás*, each of which has its own headman, called *mokaddam*, whose office, like that of the *túmandár*, is hereditary. The *pára* is sub-divided into sections of clans (*palli*) and these again sometimes into sub-sections, each section or sub-section having also its own headman. No business of importance can be transacted by the *túmandár* without consultation with the *mokaddams*, and the latter before giving their advice would ordinarily consult the headmen of sections in their clans. Thus the heads of sections are answerable to the *mokaddams* and the *mokaddams* to the chief; and a system of responsibility is maintained which runs through the tribe, and ensures the harmonious working of the whole. Amongst the independent tribe the *túmandár* is a sort of limited monarch. He cannot declare war or peace without the advice of his Council; but when war is declared, he is charged with the conduct of it. Practically the power of the *túmandár*, if he is a man of common ability and energy, is unlimited; for the Biloch is docile, and from long custom has acquired the habit of implicit obedience to his chief. Still, when the common interests of the tribe are at stake, he cannot with impunity act contrary to the wishes of the tribe as expressed by its *mokaddams*.

In their independent state every member of a tribe is bound to render military service to the chief; the chief also receives a one-fifth share in all plunder of the tribe, and in the produce of its fields. Among the tribes now subject to British rule these privileges are much curtailed. Military service is enforced as a condition of the *ináms* granted to the chiefs, as described in Section B, Chapter V. Plunder has ceased to form an item of the chief's income; and the right to a share in agricultural produce alone remains. Still for all matters of administration the power of the *túmandár* for good or evil in his tribe is immense, and it is through him that an alien Government can best rule his tribesmen.

Causes which have preserved the tribal organization.

One of the chief causes which has preserved the tribal organisation amongst the Biloches who are subject to us may be referred to the manner of their original settlement in the district. When the Biloches came down from the hills and settled in the plains, they parcelled out the lands they acquired according to their sections, and the sections divided the lands amongst their own members. The *túmandár* retained a considerable private estate for himself and his family; and where the *túmandár* is influential, he still retains the right to provide for the cultivation of waste lands and of lands deserted by their occupants. The *túmandárs* also usually receive some payment in kind from all the members of their *túman* as an acknowledgment of their position. All but two *túmandárs* had up to the present Settlement retained the right

Causes which have preserved the tribal organization.

to collect in kind from all or part of their *túmans*. The *túmandárs* received the *mahsúl* or authorized Government share of the produce, and in return paid the cash assessment. It was this right to collect in kind which most served to preserve the hold of the *túmandárs* over their *túmans*; and by giving the *túmandárs* full granaries, it enabled them to exercise that liberal hospitality which is regarded by the Biloch as the greatest of all virtues. Hospitality alone would not give a Biloch influence if he had none of the other qualities of a chief, but no qualities of mind or body would secure a chief power with his tribe if his doors were closed to the members of it. Every Biloch, when attending his chief, is entertained at the expense of the latter.

Biloch tribes.

The following figures show the main Biloch tribes as returned at the Census of 1881. In many cases the same people appear twice over under both their tribe and their clan, and the total is therefore considerably in excess of the total number of Biloches in the district.

Sub-Divisions of Biloches.

Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.	Name.	Number.
Mazári ..	8,649	Hajána ...	1,017	Lashári ...	4.020
Drishak ...	3,796	Dasti ...	610	Mastoi ...	1,300
Gúrcháni ...	17,099	Rind	6,136	Ahmadáni ...	1,132
Tibbi Lund ...	10,888	Sanjráni ...	1,094	Nútkáni ...	4,671
Leghári ...	22,980	Kasráni ...	2,615	Hot	282
Búgti ...	295	Korai ...	727	Ahmadzái ...	3,114
Khosa ...	11,308	Khetrán ...	246	Mirzái ...	6,051
Bozdár ...	1,715	Gúrmáni ...	1,668	Handái ...	1,718
Patáfi ...	133	Gopáng ...	1,230	Lúnd	8,257
Jatoi ...	2,829	Lashkáni ..	528		
Chándia ...	412				

For a further account of the Biloches, *see* Punjab Census Report, 1881, Chapter VI. The Biloches are partly independent and partly subject to the British Government. Along the border they live as yet in tribes under partly hereditary chieftains. Beginning from the north the tribes are—

The Kasránis	The Legháris.
The Bozdárs.	The Gúrchánis.
The Lúnds.	The Búgtis.
The Khosas.	The Dreshaks.
The Khetráns.	The Máris.

The Mazárís.

The Bozdár, Khetrán, Búgtí, and Mari tribes are independent; as are the Hadiáni section of the Leghári and the Durkáni section of the Gúrchání tribe. An interesting account o the trans-border Biloch will be found in Chapter V. Each of these tribes will now be described.

Kasránis.

Of the Kasránis, about one-third reside in the hills beyond the border. They are a poor tribe, and previously to annexation did not occupy an important place in the politics of the district. In the Multán war, Mitta Khán, the Kasráni Chief, took no active part until he saw the scale inclining in favour of the British Government, when he offered his services to Lieutenant Edwardes. They have given trouble since annexation. In 1852, in consequence of a raid made upon the town of Fateh Khán, a force under Major

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Kasránis.

Nicholson, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khán, was sent against the hill portion of the tribe and a severe punishment inflicted. Ten years later in (1862) Mitta Khán died, and his son Fazl Khán being a minor, the office and authority of chief, or *túmandár*, was practically usurped by one Kaura Khán, *mokaddam* of Tibbi, at that time in the Dera Ismail Khán district. In 1868 Lieutenant Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khán, went out to Tibbi to investigate a charge of murder against Kaura Khán's son, but was seized by Kaura Khán and carried off to the hills. Lieutenant Grey was soon released, and Kaura Khán having taken refuge, first with the hill Kasránis and then with the Musakhel Patháns, was surrendered to the British Government. He was for a time imprisoned, but has now received an *inám* of Rs. 300 per annum. Tibbi has recently been transferred to this district, so that the whole tribe now comes under one jurisdiction. The present *túmandár* of the tribe is Fazl Ali Khán, son of Mitta Khán. He receives an *inám* of Rs. 1,200, granted to him at the recent Settlement, which is payable from the revenue assessed upon the Kasráni villages. The tribe is divided into seven sections: Laskaráni, Rúbdan, Budáni, Wasuáni, Lagári, Jarwár, and Rustamáni. The number of fighting men is estimated to be 1,109. The *túmandár* belongs to the Rúbdan section.

Sori Lúnds.

The Lúnds of Sori* occupy the country lying between the Khosa tribe on the south and the Kasránis on the north. They are divided into six sections, and are estimated to number 2,120 fighting men. The tribe has risen to importance under British rule. Fazl Ali Khán, the grandfather of the present Chief, was an energetic and clever man, and rendered himself deservedly respected in the country. From the first he exerted himself on the side of Government. He joined Lieutenant Edwardes' camp with 200 horsemen and was present during the siege of Multán. To his services at this time, which were acknowledged and rewarded, may be traced the turning-point in the career of his family, as well as the influential position which the tribe and its present chief now possess. The part which they took in the wars and feuds which convulsed the country under former Governments were chiefly confined to aiding their powerful neighbours, the Khosas, in carrying on their wars with the Legháris and Bozdárs, and are not deserving of special mention.

Fazl Ali Khán cut or excavated a canal at his own cost through the Lúnd estates, which was called Fazlwáh after him. The enterprise proved very successful, and greatly enhanced the value of the Lúnd properties and the well-being of the tribe. Ghulám Haidar Khán, father of Múhamad Khán, the present Chief, used to receive the fifth share of the produce in kind (*mahsúl*) of the estates of his clansmen, and be responsible for the payment of the revenue. At the recent Settlement a new arrangement was made, the chief receiving an *inám* of Rs. 4.000 per annum. Muhammad Khán is one of the wealthiest Chiefs in the whole district; and there is a rumour

* There is another settlement of Lúnds, known as the Tibbi Lúnds, occupying lands in the midst of the Gúrcháuís (see p. 52). The chief has an *inám* of Rs. 800 per annum.

Sori Lúnds.

prevalent that his grandfather, Fazl Ali, discovered a hidden treasure of great value in the old town of Sangarh. Ghulám Haidar Khán was invested by Government with the powers of an Honorary Magistrate of the second class, with police jurisdiction in his own estates. He was found to merit the distinction thus conferred upon him, and used his powers and authority to the best advantage. He was married to a daughter of Naurang Khán, cousin of the Bozdár Chief, Ashak Muhammad Khán; and all our relations with the Bozdárs were carried out through him.

Khosas.

The Khosas occupy the frontier southwards from the Lúnd territory as far as the Sakhi Sarwar Pass. The tribe is estimated to number 5,420 fighting men, and is divided into seven sections; Balel, Tangél, Jindáni, Tarwár, Isain, Túmiwala, and Maharwáni. The *túmandár* belongs to the Balel section. Formerly second to none upon the frontier, the Khosas, though disorganised by family dissensions among the chiefs, are still among the most important tribes of the district. Kaura Khán was *túmandár* when the Multán war broke out. He at once joined Sir Herbert Edwardes, and his son Ghulám Haidar attacked and took Dera Gházi Khán from the *kárdár* of Diwán Mál Ráj, Longa Rám, who was aided by the Lagháris. Ghulám Haidar Khán was the third son of Kaura Khán, and was recognised as *túmandár* in supersession of his elder brothers, Ahmad Khán and Barkhúdár Khán, men of very dissipated habits and unfit for any position of trust. Ghulám Haidar, however, died in 1870, before his father Kaura Khán, who lived to over 100 years of age, and died in 1871. Sekundar Khán, the eldest son of Kaura Khán's eldest son, Ahmad Khán, then acted as *túmandár* in trust for Ghulám Haidar's son, Bahádar Khán, who came of age and was invested as *túmandár* in 1879. The Khosas are very independent of their *túmandár*, but have still a feeling of clanship, and will turn out a very fine body of men when called upon. Ghulám Haidar was the model of a Biloch leader; but if he had all the virtues of a Biloch Chief, he had also all the faults. He was brave to foolhardiness, but he was dissipated, and had an unbridled temper. Many tales are still told of his daring and eccentricities. He was immensely admired by his *túman*, who would have followed him anywhere. At the recent Settlement an *inám* of Rs. 5,000 per annum was conferred upon the Khosa *túmandár*.*

Lagháris.

The Lagháris lie to the south of the Sakhi Sarwar Pass between it and the Kúrch Pass, having the Khosas on the north and the Gúrchánís on the south. The tribe is divided into four divisions—Aliánis, Hadiánis, Boglánis, Haibatánis. The *túmandár* is Muhammad Khán of the Aliáni section of the tribe, who resides at Choti, which is the head-quarters of the tribe. The Lagbári tribe numbers some 5,000 fighting men, but the Hadiáni section live in the hills, which takes away about 1,000 men from the tribe. Muhammad Khán is very influential with the Khatráns, and he also owns Laghari Bárkhán, and very extensive lands beyond the border. These lands are for a great part out of cultivation owing to the devastations of the Máris. The Lagháris say that they settled at Choti in the

* For a more detailed account of the history of the tribe, see Bruce's "Notes," pp. 88ff.

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Lagháris.

time of the Emperor Humáyun, ousting the Ahmadanis. The Tálpurs, who were the last Amírs of Sindh, belonged to the Laghári clan. The Lagháris are at enmity with both the Gúrchánis and the Khosas. Bijar Khán, Gúrchání, was murdered by the Lagháris and when the Khosas took Dera Ghází Khán for Sir Herbert Edwardes the Lagháris espoused the cause of the Sikhs.

Jamal Khán, the late *túmandúr*, was an enterprising and liberal chief, and invested money largely in the excavation of canals. These proved highly remunerative, and Jamál Khán became one of the wealthiest men of the district, and acquired extensive estates in Dera Ghází Khán, Jámpur, and Rájanpur *tahsils*. He was an Honorary Magistrate, but was deprived of his powers in 1871, for complicity in the canal frauds brought to light in that year.* The powers were restored in 1877, in which year Jamál Khán received the title of Nawáb as a personal distinction for his services in connection with the Kelát mission. At the recent Settlement he received an *inám* of Rs. 8,000 per annum, to be increased ultimately to Rs. 10,000 on the expiration of the Mánka lease.

Tibi Lúnds.

This is a small Settlement of Lúnds, Rinds and Khosas in the midst of the Gúrchánís. Mazár Khán is their *túmandár*, and did good service at the time of the Harrand raid when his brother was killed. In return for this Mázar Khán was given the village of Muhammadpur revenue-free, and allowed to collect his revenue in kind. At the recent Settlement this grant was increased to an *inám* of Rs. 800 per annum.

The Gúrchánís.

The Gúrchání tribe borders on the Laghári to the north and on the Dreshak to the south. The Gúrchánís own the Mári and Drágul hills, and their boundary extends further into the hills than that of any other tribe. Their lands beyond the British border are uninhabited, and cannot be occupied by any of the tribe owing to the feud between them and the Máris, and the unsettled state of the country beyond our border. The Gúrchánís number 2,600 fighting men, and are divided into eleven branches; the Shekháni (to which the chief belongs), Lashári, Petáfi, Jiskáni, Durkáni, Hútwáni, Khalíláni, Bázgir, Chúng, Saráni and Hulwáni. The Gúrchánís trace their descent to Gorish, son of Doda, a converted Hindú said to have been the great grandson of a Rája Bhim Sen, of Hyderábád. Doda was expelled from Sindh in the time of Humáyún and lost his way in the wilderness. To restore him to life the Rind Biloches, who found him in the desert, sent a young virgin to bring back warmth to his body. Gorish was son of Doda by this damsel or, according to some, by the daughter of Núr Shábak the Biloch Amír, and the Gúrchánís or Gorishánís are the descendants of this Gorish, and consequently not true Biloches. The Jiskáni, Lishári, Patáfi, and Sabzáni sections of the Gúrchání tribe are said to have been Rinds who joined the Gúrchaní tribe. Gorish was one of the Biloch chiefs who joined Humáyún in his march on Dehli in 1556, and upon his return was one of the first to lead bands of Biloch adventurers into the plains of India. The Gúrchánís were notorious as the worst behaved of all the Biloch tribes, their raids

* The Kirwan bribery case.

The Gúrchánís.

being generally directed against Harrand and its neighbourhood; until in the reign of Ahmad Sháh, Duráni, they formally received charge of the Harrand and Dájal districts, and became responsible for the safety of the Kandahár route as far as the Mári border. When Díwán Sáwan Mál built the Harrand Fort, the Gúrchánís broke into it before it was completed, because the Sikh *kárdár* had caused a Gúrchání woman to be maltreated; subsequently to this the Gúrchánís always maintained a state of war against the Sikhs. Chúta Khán, uncle of Bijur Khán, brother of the present *túmandár*, having usurped the *túmandári* during his nephew's minority, married the daughter of Jelál Khán, Laghári. Bijur Khán surprised and killed Chúta Khán, and thus made the Lagháris his bitterest enemies. Bijur Khán was entrapped by the *kárdár* of Harrand, and sent in chains to Multán, and is said to have been made over by Díwán Sáwan Mál to the Lagháris, who put him to death. The Lagháris and the Gúrchánís are now only prevented from falling upon each other by their both being subjects of the British Government. In 1848 Ghulám Haidar, their *túmandár*, embraced the cause of the English against Mulráj, and served with distinction under Lieut. Edwardes at Dera Ghází Khán, and afterwards at Harrand under Lieut. (now General) R. Young. For many years after the annexation, however, the tribe, especially the Lishári and Pitáfi branches, continued to give much trouble by constant raids, in which they were joined and assisted by the Máris. In 1800 a grant of land in the plains was made to the Lishári headmen, by which a certain hold was acquired over them, and finally, in 1867, this branch of the tribe, together with the Pitáfi and Durkáni branches, was partly withdrawn from the hills by a revenue-free grant of land in the plains. The good effect of this treatment was attested by the conduct of the tribe at the close of the same year, when it was mainly instrumental in repelling a serious raid made on Harrand by the Máris. For his services on this occasion Ghulám Haidar was restored to the farms of the five villages of the Núrwah estate which had been confiscated by General Van Cortlandt; and this has greatly improved the pecuniary position of the *túmandár*, whereby he has been enabled to bring his tribe under more complete control. It is a gratifying result of the policy thus pursued that, of late years, the conduct of the tribe has been uniformly good. At the recent Settlement the *inám* of the Gúrchání Chief was increased to Rs. 3,000 per annum.

The Dreshaks.

The Dreshaks are a considerable tribe, but they are much scattered. They are found in both the Rájanpúr and the Jámpur *tahsíls*. The head-quarters of the tribe are at Asni near Rájanpur, where the cantonment now at Rájanpur was formerly located. The chief of the tribe is Miran Khán, who belongs to the Kirmáni section of the tribe. The other sections are the Mingwáni, the Gúlfáz, the Sargáni, the Arbáni, and the Jiskáni. The main division of the tribe is situated between the Mazári and Gúrcháni tribes, but have no possessions in the hills. The Dreshaks are said to have settled in the plains after the Mazáris, but they also trace their first settlement

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The Dreshaks.

to the times of the Náhrs.* The Dreshaks were constantly at war with the Mazáris, and they joined the Máris in expelling the Hasni tribe from the Nasáo plains. The Hasnís have ever since been fugitives, and have never been able to form themselves again into a compact tribe. Mahmúd Khán, Governor of Dera Ghází Khán, is related to have once sent an army against Asni. The Dreshaks beat off the army of Mahmúd Khán with great slaughter, and still show with pride the camel guns and other weapons which are preserved in memory of Mahmúd Khán's defeat. The father of the present *túmandár* Miran Khán, Bijur Khán, was killed in 1857, when endeavouring to repel a Mári raid with a very inferior force. Bijur Khán's eldest son was also killed in this fight. Miran Khán enjoys a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum in recognition of his father's good conduct on this occasion. The Dreshaks are said to take their name from the Drekhán stream on which they were located before they left the hills. The members of this tribe are not so well off as those of most Biloch tribes. This is owing to their being settled in the Rájanpur *jágír;* and, except in five villages which were leased to Miran Khán in 1865 A.D. at Rs. 1,200 per annum, the Dreshaks had, wherever they occupied lands in the *jágír*, to pay revenue in kind to the *jágírdár*. The Rájanpur *jagír* has now been assessed in cash, and the Dreshak *túmandár* has received an *inám* of Rs. 3,000 per annum in addition to his life pension, and to a *máfi* grant in Rekh *rakh* valued at Rs. 361 per annum.

The Mazáris.

The Mazárí tribe occupies the southernmost portion of the district, their territory being some 40 miles long by 20 broad. Their western boundary is the hills, and their eastern boundary the river. They own all the country between these limits up to Umrkot, and the Pitok Pass on the north, and their southern boundary is also the boundary between the Dera Ghází Khán district and Sindh. The head-quarters of the tribe are at Rojhán, and their country has been formed at the recent Settlement into 21 separate *mehâls*.

The tribe numbers some 4,000 fighting men, and is, from its position and numbers, one of the most important in the district. The tribe is divided into four sections; the Rústámánís, the Báláchánís, the Masidánís, and the Sargánís. The *túmandár* belongs to the Báláchání section of the tribe. The name of the Mázarí is said to be derived from the fact that when in Sistán it was located on a stream called the Mazár. A tiger is called *mazár* in Bilochi, so that this may also be the origin of the name. Hamal Khán *túmandár*, is said to have brought the Mazárís from Leri, whence they had migrated from Sistán, to settle in the country they now occupy, and which was then held by the Náhrs. Káim Khán, Náhr, resided at Kin, and he had quarrelled with his relation Islám Khán, governor of Bhagsar. The Mazárís sided with Káim Khán against Islám Khán, and it was in return for this that Káim Khán

* The final expulsion of the Náhrs by the Mazáris is said by Mr. Bruce to have taken place as late as A.D. 1733.

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Tribes and Castes.

The Mazárís.

allowed the Mazárís to settle in his country. Mitha Khán, son of Hamal Khán, ejected the Chandias from their settlement in that locality. Hamal Khán was nominally subject to the Amírs of Khairpur, to whom he agreed to pay half the *mahsúl* or Government share of produce in the Mazárí country, receiving the other half himself in *kasúr*. The Mazárí country was annexed by Díwán Sáwan Mál in 1827 A.D. The Mazárís have been constantly at war with all their neighbours, whether Márís, Dreshaks, Búgtis or Legháris; and it was not till the British Gevernment annexed their country in 1849 A.D. that any stop was put to the plundering and reprisals of the Mazárís and their opponents. Sher Muhammad Khán is the nominal chief of the Mazárís, but Imám Baksh, his uncle, is the actual chief, and is always held by the present Government to be the headman of the tribe. Half the revenue of all lands in the Mazárí country is released either to the chief or to the headmen of the tribe; consequently only half the very moderate revenue of this large tract is paid into the Government Treasury. The Mazárís are still a very wild and nomadic tribe. They take no pains to sow or attend to their fields, but subsist principally by keeping flocks and herds, which they graze along the river banks in the hot weather, and in the low hills during the cold weather. At the recent Settlement the Mazárí *túmandár* received an *inám* of Rs. 10,000 per annum, inclusive of his own share of the Mazárí *kasúr*. The reclamation of the tribe has been ably seconded by Imám Bakhsh Khán, an enlightened Chief, who has entered thoroughly into the policy of Government. His loyalty has been signally conspicuous on more than one occasion since annexation. He was made an Honorary Magistrate in 1859; and in 1873 he was given the powers of a Magistrate of the first class. In 1877 he received the title of Nawáb as a personal distinction for his services in connection with the Kelát Mission.

The Hindús or Karárs.

The Hindús of this district have all the appearance of a down-trodden and subject race. The Hindú remains in the district show that the Hindús were once the dominant race, and we know that a Hindú dynasty regined at Kelát before it was conquered by the Brahois. Under the Muhammadan dynasties the Hindús were only tolerated at all because of their usefulness as traders and accountants. They are called by the common name of Karár, which is applied to all the Hindús of whatever caste. The name Karár is said to be synonymous with Arora.

In Cunningham's History of the Sikhs, page 11, there is the following note: "In the Lower Punjab and in Sindh the whole "Hindú population is included by the Muhammadans under the term "Karár. In the Upper Punjab the word is used to denote a coward "or one base and abject; and about Multán it is likewise expressive "of contempt as well as of a Hindú or trafficker. In Central India "the Karárs form a tribe, but the term there literally means dalesmen "or foresters, although it has become the name of a tribe or class in "the lapse of centuries. Professor Wilson identifies them with the "Cirrhadæ of the ancients, and indeed Kerát is one of the five Prus-"thas or regions of the Hindús, these being Cheen Prusth, Yavem

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Village Communities and Tenures.

The Hindús or Karárs.

"Prusth, Dukshem Prusth, and Kerát Prusth, which last is understood by the Indians to apply to the country between Ojein and Orissa (compare Wilson's 'Vishnoo Pooran,' page 175, note, for the Kerátas of that book). Further, the Brahminical Gonds of the Narbudda are styled Rájgonds, while those who have not adopted Hindúism continue to be called Kirreea Gond, a term which seems to have a relation to their unaltered condition."

Whilst subject to the Muhammadans, the Hindús were allowed to ride nothing but donkeys. They were also forbidden to wear turbans. Even now, in spite of the efforts of the Sikhs during their supremacy to do away with these signs of social degradation, a Hindú, unless he be in Government employment, seldom wears anything but a skull cap or rides anything but a donkey. The Hindús are also very lax in their religious observances, and will drink out of a skin, and will also use the same vessels as Muhammadans. There are a few Hindú families of high position in the district, but this position is mostly official, and was first gained under the Sikhs. In deed of the Muhammadan period a Hindú is always mentioned as "Mutis ul-Islám," or subject to the followers of Islám. In the Census of 1881 the Aroras returned their tribes as follow: Uttarádhí, 10,611; Dakhana, 22,587; Dahra, 1,016.

SECTION E.—VILLAGE COMMUNITIES AND TENURES.

Village tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of villages held in the various forms of tenure, as returned in quinquennial Table XXXIII of the Administration Report for 1878-79. But the accuracy of the figures is more than doubtful. It is in many cases simply impiossible to class a village sattsfactorily under any one of he ordinarily recognised tenures; the primary division of rights between the main subdivisions of the village following one form, while the interior distribution among the several proprietors of each of these sub-divisions follows another form which itself often varies from one sub-division to another. The figures in the margin show the village tenures as classified at the recent Settlement.

Statement showing the tenures on which estates are held in Dera Gházi Khán.

Name of Tahsíl.	Zamíndári.	Complete Patidári	Complete Bhyáchára.	Incomplete Bhyáchára.	Total.
Sangarh ...	18	...	111	21	150
Dera Ghází Khán ...	1	1	188	1	191
Jámpur ...	14	...	150	3	167
Rájanpur ...	39	...	125	3	167
Total ...	72	1	574	28	675

Village communities.

There are in this district no village communities, in the sense in which that term is used in reference to the villages of the Punjab proper and Northern India generally. Elsewhere in the province even in villages whose shareholders realise in practice the nearest

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Village communities.

approach to the idea of individual property in land,* theoretically even there the village community, as a whole, constitutes the proprietary unit, its sections being really sub-divisions properly so called. In this district, on the other hand, the village is a fortuitous aggregation of independent units. The units in the Sindh tract are wells, *i.e.*, the well and the land irrigated by it; or even, not unfrequently, a compact holding, though no well may exist in it; in the Pachád the unit is the area included within one irrigation embankment, and hence known as a *band* or embankment. Several of these wells or embankments, as the case may be, are collectively called a village, and are looked upon from an administrative point of view as forming one community; but they are not, properly speaking, sub-divisions of a village, but a series of proprietary units not really in any way knit together, but thrown into association either by the necessity for mutual protection, or, still more often, by the accident of having been included for administrative purposes within a common village boundary, and now maintaining that association simply as the result of the revenue system of the country. An apparent exception, to which allusion is made hereafter, occurs in certain villages of the Sangarh *tahsíl*, where the custom of *vesh*, or periodical redistribution of land, obtains; but otherwise the rule here given holds good even in the Biloch settlements upon the frontier, where, from the peculiar tribal organization preserved down to the present time, a different result might have been expected. In the Sindh tract there is nothing in this result to cause surprise. Indeed, as the Settlement Officer points out, "the state of things is a "very natural one. In the Punjab proper, lands can be cultivated "without any great expenditure of capital or labour. In this district, "considerable individual exertion or expenditure of capital was neces-"sary before lands could be cultivated, and every man's holding "depends upon himself. Every man would therefore be anxious to "secure for himself advantages gained by the labour or expenditure "of himself alone, and the needful stimulant to enterprise would have "been wanting to men living in a community." In the Pachád wide tracts belong to the members of the same tribe, but even here the lands of each village are said to have been parcelled out to the members of the tribe by the *túmandár* when the tribe first settled in the plains; and each member of the tribe has held his land ever since in complete independence. This view of the formation of villages in the district is amply borne out by the absence of village common, even in Pachád villages held by families belonging to one tribe. In the Punjab proper, it is most exceptional to find a village in which some land, or some right connected with a portion of land, does not constitute a property common to the whole body of village sharers. Here there is no trace of any such relic of ancient community of property to be found from end to end of the district.

In the well or embankment, a minute and complicated sub-division of shares is by no means unfrequent; but it is rare to find these shares carried out into actual partition of the area. Out of

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* Villages technically known as *bhyáchará*.

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Village communities.

13,727 wells in the Sindh tract, 12,210* are held in common, and 1,517 only in separated shares. Embankments cannot be easily divided off into separate holdings; the nature of the irrigation requires the maintenance of substantial banks to surround each property; and such banks are expensive to erect, occupy much space, and complicate the operation of watering. Few wells, therefore, and fewer embankments, are found in a state of partition. The shares as a rule are called *sams*, and are expressed by the interest of each sharer in the oxen used for cultivating the common holding, the unit of calculation being the leg of a bullock. Thus, a man's share in a well is expressed to be, one leg or more of a bullock, or a whole bullock, or a yoke of bullocks, as the case may be. There are generally eight oxen (four yokes) employed upon each well, and a leg would therefore imply a share of $\frac{1}{32}$; a yoke, a share of $\frac{1}{4}$; and so on.

Riverain custom.

The riverain custom of the district is summarised in two notes by Mr. Fryer, which will be found in Appendix A—one dealing with the boundary between Dera Gházi Khán and the State of Baháwalpur, and the other with that between Dera Gházi Khán and the British districts of Dera Ismail Khán and Muzaffargarh, with which it has a common river frontier.

Proprietary tenures.

Table No. XV shows the number of proprietors or shareholders and the gross area held in property under each of the main forms of tenure, and also gives details for large estates and for Government grants and similar tenures. The figures are taken from the quinquennial table prepared for the Administration Report of 1878-79. The accuracy of the figures is, however, exceedingly doubtful; indeed, land tenures assume so many and such complex forms in the Punjab that it is impossible to classify them successfully under a few general headings.

Forms of proprietary tenure.

The ordinary forms of land tenure in the district are, besides those everywhere recognised, such as are based upon original possession or purchase :—

I. *Patchir.*—This form of acquisition of land is a peculiar one, It refers to the original distribution of land amongst a tribe. *Pat* means land, and *chir* means to divide. *Pat-chir* is division of land, and means acquisition of land by original tribal division.

* The number of wells in each *tahsíl* is :—

Tahsíl.	Wells. Divided.	Undivided.	Total.
Sangarh	31	854	885
Dera Ghází Khán	1,129	8,140	9,269
Jámpur	199	845	1,043
Rájanpur	158	2,372	2,330
Total	1,517	12,210	13,727

Divided lands are called in the district *singbhan*; and lands held in common, *vichar*.

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Village Comm ties and Tenu
Forms of propri tenures.

II. *Dak.*—This form of acquisition of land arises when lands are portioned out amongst co-sharers. For instance, the new cultivation of the Mánka and Dhúnd canals was given out in *daks* or parcels to each contributor to these canal extension schemes.

III. *Sil.*—*Sil* means a brick, and is a term applied to proprietorship gained by sinking a well in waste lands. The owner of the well generally owns the land in which it is situated.

IV. *Adhlápi.*—This is a very common form. The proprietor of a well estate not possessing a well gives half his land in proprietary right to an outsider who sinks a well, and thereupon acquires the proprietary right of half the well, and of the lands attached to it. The *adhlápi* share is variable, but is generally half; sometimes it is only one-fourth of the well.

V. *Ghasab.*—This is the term applied to a forcibly-taken possession.

VI. *Poria.*—This is a proprietorship acquired by manual labour. One-eight or some smaller share in a well may sometimes be bestowed in return for jungle clearance or such like. This tenure only prevails in parts of the district thick with jungle, and where tenants are not easy to come by.

Value attached landed propert

Origin of prop tary right in district.

This is an essentially agricultural district, and every man endeavours to be the owner of some land. Even the Hindú traders are always ready to advance money on land, and thus in time to become landed proprietors. The origin of proprietary right in this district is somewhat peculiar. It was never sufficient for a man merely to occupy a piece of land. It was also necessary that a certain amount of capital or labour should be expended on the land. In the Pachád tract there were embankments to be made to intercept the hill streams, and in the Sindh tracts the colonist had to sink a well, or else to join with others in cutting a canal from the river. Lands, even up to the present day, may be acquired by reclamation and by the expenditure of capital in sinking a well. The acquisition of proprietary right by the first method is now unusual, and mostly gives only an occupancy right; but lands are frequently acquired by a man with sufficient capital to sink a well, and thereby obtain the ownership of half the lands irrigated by the well.

The custom c *vesh* or periodi redistribution of land still fo in the Sanga *Tahsíl.*

In the Sangarh *tahsíl* the custom of *vesh* or periodical distributions of land prevails in 29 *mauzahs*, of which all but two are in the Pachád circle. *Vesh* signifies a division of land for a term only. This term is from one year to twenty-four. The custom of *vesh* is probably due to the fact that lands irrigated by hill streams are of very different value. The lands with the greatest facility of irrigation are the best, and the lands least easily irrigated the worst. The hill streams too are liable to change, and lands do not always retain the same character. The proprietors by dividing lands only for a time, consider that they secure to each proprietor a chance of holding good lands in turn. Besides this all

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custom of or periodi- distributions d still found e Sangarh *Tashíl.*

the proprietors have a common interest in the maintenance of dams which they may use themselves some day. All proprietary rights follow the *vesh*. There are 489 holdings now subject to *vesh* in Sangarh. The redistribution affects the land of each *band* separately, and does not extend to the village as a whole. The whole of the co-proprietors who transfer their lands by *vesh* have been recorded as co-proprietors of each *band* subject to the custom. Some landowners have mortgaged the lands in their temporary occupation, the mortgagee undertaking to transfer his mortgage to whatever lands may fall to the mortgagor when a fresh division takes place. This custom of *vesh* is an objectionable one. Supposing a man to be in possession of poor lands for a short term, say ten years, he would have no inducement to expend capital in improving the lands, but would bide his time till he, in his turn, obtained good lands, and neglect the poor ones in the meantime.

ts and rent.

Table No. XVI shows the number of tenancy holdings and the gross area held under each of the main forms of tenancy as they stood in 1878-79, while Table No. XXI gives the current rent-rates of various kinds of land as returned in 1881-82. But the accuracy of both sets of figures is probably doubtful ; indeed, it is impossible to state general rent-rates which shall even approximately represent the letting value of land throughout a whole district. The figures on the next page show the classification of tenants and the prevailing rent-rates as ascertained at the recent Settlement.

r of tenants e district.

Thus the whole number of tenants in the district is 29,146—

In *Tahsil* Sangarh	3,822
" Dera Ghází Khán	7,295
" Jámpur	4,191
" Rájanpur	13,838
Total	29,146

Of these 13,274 have rights of occupancy, 94 are tenants for fixed periods, 3 are conditional tenants, and 15,525 are tenants-at-will. Of the whole number of tenants only 250 pay rent in cash. The rents paid by the different tenants in the district are shown on page 61.

ary rights i dues.

It is necessary, in order to render the position of these tenants intelligible, to premise that, as between landlord and tenant, there are in this district by local custom four distinct rights in the soil, taking the form of rights to receive a certain share in its produce. These four rights are called, respectively, *mahsúl*, *lich*, *ráhkam* and *anwánda*. The *mahsúl* is a share in the produce supposed to represent the share to which the State is entitled, so that the person to whom this share falls, becomes thereby responsible for the payment of the State revenue. The *mahsúl* share amounts generally to one-third or one-fourth of the gross produce, that proportion having under native Governments been the share usually collected in kind by the State. It was sometimes taken before and sometimes after deducting the pay of village servants ; and it varied on considerations of policy and soil. Under former Governments, the right to receive the *mahsúl* carried little or no profit to

ihsúl.

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Classified Statement of tenant holdings. (Area in acres).

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									10	11
Tahsíl.	Tenants with rights of occupancy.	Total area held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	Percentage of total area held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	Number of tenants-at-will paying rent in cash.	Average rent paid in cash.	Total area held by tenants paying rent in cash.	Percentage of total area held by tenants paying rent in cash.	Number of tenants paying rent in kind.	Share of produce paid by tenants holding at rents in kind.									Total area in acres held by tenants paying in kind.	Percentage of total area held by tenants paying in kind.
									Half.	One-third.	Two-sevenths.	One-fourth.	Two-ninths.	One-fifth.	One-sixth.	Lower rates.	Total.		
Sangarh ...	1,595	9,379*	7·0	132	Govt. rate.	786†	0·6	3,690	...	...	...	3,690	...	...	...	...	3,690	24,736‡	7·0
Dera Gházi Khán	1,249	7,687	3·0	113	...	480	0·2	7,182	170	2,043	..	4,549	41	175	191	23	7,182	73,914	8·0
Jámpur ...	34	558	3·0	...	...	...	...	4,191	56	1,026	44	1,912	7	543	460	147	4,191	63,676	9·0
Rájanpur ...	10,396	99,927	0·53	5	...	71	1·0	13,833	...	5,112	...	8,604	...	108	9	...	13,833	138,004	12·0
Total ...	13,274	117,551*	18·0	250	...	1,337†	2·0	28,896	216	8,181	44	18,755	38	826	660	170	28,896	3,00,330‡	9·0

* In addition to 2,982 uncultivated acres.
† Ditto 169 ditto.
‡ Ditto 7,477 ditto,

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Ráhkam.
Anwánda.
Jholi and *tobra.*

its possessor, for the State took all; but under the light assessments framed by the English Government, the profits on the *mahsúl* are always considerable, often very large. The *lich* is a proprietary due payable in all cases to the proprietor, and amounting usually to one-sixteenth or one-seventeenth (*sol satári*) of the produce which remains after the *mahsúl* has been deducted. In Sangarh it is called *khúti-bhútari*. The *ráhkam* (from *rahki*, a local word meaning cultivation) is the net produce remaining to the cultivator after payment of the *mahsúl* and *lich*. A tenant who has broken up land is supposed to have thereby acquired a right to *anwánda*, which is the share of produce considered to belong to the improver of the soil, and is calculated only on the cultivator's share of the produce. This right to *anwánda* may be sold, or it may be realized from any tenant substituted for the original improver; but, whenever sold, it must be offered first to the owner of the land. Besides the *mahsúl* and *lich*, a share of the produce called *jholi* and *tobra* is sometimes paid, which is usually one *pai* per *pat*, or one sixty-fourth of the grain. *Jholi* is the amount of grain that the proprietor can carry off in his sheet or scarf. *Tobra* is the amount which he can carry in his mare's nose-bag; every man of any position riding a mare which has its nose-bag attached to the saddle.

Occupancy rights.

Starting from the basis of these rights, it may be roughly stated that the indigenous occupancy tenants of the district are those who by clearing land, the property of another, from jungle, by raising an irrigation embankment, or other work of the same kind, have acquired a right to hold the land brought by their exertions under cultivation free from the payment of *anwánda* to the proprietor. Never having become liable to the State for the revenue of his holding, such a cultivator pays *mahsúl* to the proprietor, who is liable for the revenue; and he further pays a small share of produce to the proprietor in recognition of his superior right (*lich*); but with this exception, the whole profits of cultivation (*ráhkam*) are his own; to use the local phraseology, he has acquired a right to the *anwánda*. His right to maintain possession of his holding is indefeasible as long as he continues to cultivate. He is liable, however, to ejection, if he wilfully cultivate inferior crops to the injury of the landlord; and, as a rule, he loses all claim to his holding if the land is carried away by the river, new land subsequently accruing upon the old site becoming the property of the landlord, free of all claim by the tenant. This is not the case in the Mazári territory, where an occupancy tenant can reclaim his land when it is again thrown up by the river.

Designations of tenants.

The tenants of this district are known as *múndemár*, *bútemár*, *jháriband*, *kúhmár*, *latmár*, *churait*, *lichain*, *miádi*.

Rights of a Múndemár tenant.

The *múndemár* tenant is one who in the Sindh lands clears jungle and brings land under cultivation. The *múndemár* tenant exercises the following rights: (*a*) He cannot be ejected as long as he continues to cultivate. (*b*) The occupancy right is heritable in the direct line. (*c*) He can cut self-grown timber for agricultural purposes.

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Even occupancy tenants have not by custom the full rights defined in the Punjab Tenancy Act. The following rights are not generally recognized, but they are claimed in some cases, and their admission by particular landlords, or by the general body of landowners, is regulated by local custom: *I.—The right to sink wells.*—A tenant cannot sink a *pakka* well without his landlord's permission, but he can sink a *kacha* well, though his doing so gives him no claim to compensation. The right to sink even a *kacha* well is not admitted universally. *II.—The right of the landlord to eject on payment of compensation.*—This right does not exist. It was, however, once awarded a landlord in a suit to eject a tenant who had been out of possession of the greater part of his holding for three years. This suit was tried in the senior Extra Assistant Settlement Officer's Court. *III.—The right of sub-letting*—There is much difference of opinion as to the existence of this right. The correct view seems to be that a tenant may sub-let his holding temporarily, but not permanently. *IV.—The right of building houses.*—A *múndemár* tenant has this right; but if he vacates his holding he can remove only the building material he has paid for himself. This is the general rule. *V.—The right of transfer.*—This right is denied in most cases. Where it is admitted, it is provided that before any transfer of tenant right can be made to an outsider, an offer of the right must be made to the landowner. *VI.*—The right of inheritance to rights of occupancy in the direct line is unquestioned. It is not allowed to females or collaterals, but the practice on this point has been very loose, and any heir of a deceased occupancy tenant able to cultivate has ordinarily been allowed to do so. This is owing to the scarcity of tenants in the district.

Bútemár tenan[ts].

A *bútemár* tenant is the same as a *múndemár*. In the Sangarh *tahsíl* a *bútemár* tenant exercises none of the rights of which the enjoyment by occupancy tenants is doubtful in the rest of the district.

Latmár tenan[ts].

The *latmár* tenant is a tenant who erects embankments for irrigation in the Pachád. His rights are the undisputed rights of a *múndemár* tenant. It is, however, very usual for a *latmár* tenant to take out a lease for a term of years. In *mauzah* Gádái, *tahsil* Dera Gházi Khán, the custom as regards *latmár* tenants was proved to be that they could not be ejected until the *band* which they had embanked had obtained one good supply of water and borne one good crop. The position of a *latmár* tenant is mostly governed by local custom.

The *jhúriban[d]* tenant.

The *jhúriband* tenant is only found in the Sangarh *tahsíl*. The tenant pays the landlord a *nazrána* in cash or in kind, and the landlord marks out the tenant's land by tying down the bushes—*jhúriband*. These tenants are found in Bet or river lands, and their rights correspond with those of the *bútemár*.

The *kúhmár* tena[nt].

The *kúhmár* tenant in Sangarh corresponds to the *adhlápi* proprietor in other *tahsils*. The *kúhmár* is, however, only a tenant, and his tenure lasts as long as the *pakka* brick or wooden well he has sunk lasts. The *kúhmár's* heirs in the direct line succeed him. The

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proprietor receives only *lich* from the *kúhmár*, and the *lich* payable is fixed at the commencement of the tenure.

The *churait* tenant.

The *churait* tenant is a tenant-at-will, and can be ejected at the close of the agricultural year. The *churait* tenant pays *anwánda* as well as *lich* and *mahsúl*.

The *lichain* tenant.

The *lichain* tenant is found in the Sangarh *tahsíl*. The bullocks used by the *lichain* are the landlord's, and the *lichain* receives only half or one-third the gross produce, after deducting *lich* and *mahsúl*. If the *lichain* tenant receives one-third produce, he is paid Rs. 2 to 5 per annum. These tenants have to find an amount of seed equal to their share of produce. A *lichain* tenant is sometimes given a cash advance by the proprietor, and cannot throw up his holding until he has repaid it.

The *miadi* tenant.

The *miadi* tenant is, as the name implies, a tenant for a term.

Rent-rates.

The prevailing rent-rates are shown at page 61. Cash rents are almost unknown, tenants mostly paying in kind. The highest rates paid by tenants-at-will amount to about half the produce; thus—one-eighth, *lich*; one-quarter, *mahsúl*; and one-eighth, *anwánda*. The lowest rates paid aggregate about one-seventh of the produce. Mr. Fryer estimates the share usually paid to be one-quarter; but, he adds, it varies according to the character of the country, the facility of obtaining tenants, and other considerations.

Division of produce.

The method in which produce is divided in this district will be best illustrated by the following description of what Mr. Fryer saw at the division of produce for *mauzah* Choti in May 1870:—

"The share taken as *mahsúl* differs for well lands and for lands irrigated by hill streams. On well lands the share at Choti is one-fourth, and on lands irrigated by hill streams, the share is one out of three-and-a-half. The first well of which I saw the produce divided was the Ráwanwála. This well contains an area of 35 *bighas*, of which 22 were cultivated. The total produce was 127½ maunds of wheat intermixed with barley. From this one-fourth was separated for the *mahsúl* From the remaining three-fourths the following items were paid :—

The topa is equal to 4 *sérs*.

Kárdárs, of whom there were two keeping separate accounts as check upon each other	15	*tapas.*
Dharwái	12½	"
Potter or *kumhár*	15	"
Carpenter..	15	"
Blacksmith	11	"
Winnower (*chháji*)	14	"
Kotwál	13	"
Mamár (corruption of Míráb), or canal water distributor	1	"
The shrine of Sakhi Sarwar	1	"
Fakírs	1	"

"The rate is three *topas* per *pat* to the *kárdár*, and there are fixed rates at which all the other village servants are paid.* The *lich* or proprietor's dues taken from the *ráhkam* or balance of produce after deducting *mahsúl* was 75 *topas*. The *túmandár* also received 15¼ *sérs* as *hak túmandári*. The total produce left to the cultivator was 78 maunds, 23 *sérs*. The landowner receives one-fifth of the straw.

* The rates vary, but the most ordinary rates will be found at pages 66, 8. *Kárdárs* are not maintained, except in leased villages. I did not inquire the rates at which the cesses I saw paid in the instance given were fixed. The amount of the cesses entered as paid are what I saw set aside. The rates do not agree with those ordinarily followed.

"I saw the division of produce on lands irrigated by hill streams at the Kohar *band*. The area of land cultivated was 32 *bigahs*, and the crop was $4\frac{1}{2}$ *pats*. The *mahsul* was one share out of three-and-half or two-sevenths, and the *lich* was one-eighth of the remainder. Besides this the *túmandár* received 7 *topas* per *pat chúng*, and 1 *chout* per *pat siwai*. The cesses paid to village servants were :—

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Division of produce.

Dharwái	...	...	...	... 12	*topas*.
Karáwa	...	...	...	... 14	"
Kárdárs	...	...	...	... 14	"
Kotwál	...	...	...	... 6	"
Sayad	...	...	...	... 1	"
Winnower (*chhaji*)	...	...	...	... 14	"
Blacksmith	...	...	...	... $10\frac{1}{2}$	"
Carpenter	...	...	...	... 14	"

"The *túmandár* also received Re. 1 per *pat* called *tik*. The proprietor here took one-fourth the *bhúsa*. The crop on this *band* was the produce of a single fall of rain.

"Two things struck me with regard to the division of produce,—one was that tenants in Dera Ghâzi Khán district must be very honest, not to abstract any portion of the grain after it has been threshed and before the grain is portioned out by the *dharwáis*. As soon as the heaps are divided the *dharwái* places earthen seals on each heap of grain. It is also curious to see with what accuracy the *dharwái* can appraise the grain in each heap. He can tell the amount of grain contained in a heap almost exactly.

"The profit derived by the *túmandár* owing to his being allowed to receive the *mahsúl* in kind and pay the Government revenue in cash must be large. The *mahsúl* received would be 41 maunds of wheat, which at 25 *sérs* per rupee would fetch Rs. 65. The assessment of the *band* would be Rs. 8 at the most, but it must be remembered that a *band* would not be usually cultivated every year."

Size of holdings.

The size of holdings varies in the different parts of the district according to the nature of the soil and cultivation. Mr. Fryer estimates that a man would be considered rich who held eight wells in the Sindh, or 40 embankments in the Pachád, or 200 acres of *sailába* land. A man holding four wells or 20 embankments would be considered well-to-do. A quarter share in a well would be the smallest holding which would support a cultivating proprietor, giving him an income of about Rs. 8 per month. In the Pachád the number of embankments which would be required to support a cultivating proprietor would depend very much upon facilities of irrigation. Two embankments, if well situated for irrigation, would suffice. As for tenants, it was stated for the purposes of the Famine Report that they cultivated by *jogs* or pairs of oxen. A well is divided into four *jogs*: and each *jog* may be said to consist of ten acres. As a rule a tenant cultivates ene *jog*; some, however, cultivate two or more. Every cultivator possesses *jogs* in proportion to the number of men in his family, as also to his condition in life. If he has two men in his family, *viz.*, himself and a son or brother, he will as a rule cultivate two *jogs*. If the family consists of four men four *jogs* will be cultivated.

Zaildárs and village headmen.

The figures in the margin show the number of headmen in the several *tahsíls*. There are no chief headmen in the district. The

Chapter III, E.

Village Communities and Tenures.

Zaildárs and village headmen.

village headmen succeed to their office by hereditary right subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, each village having one or more who represent their clients in their dealings with the Government, are responsible for the collection of the revenue, and are bound to assist in the prevention and detection of crime.

Tahsíl.	Zaildárs.	Village Headmen.
Sangarh ...	17	202
Dera Gházi Khán...	16	274
Jámpur ...	21	231
Rájanpur ...	24	210
Total ...	81	917

The *zaildár* is elected by the headmen of the *zail* or circle, the boundaries of which are as far as possible so fixed as to correspond with the tribal distribution of the people; but the appointing officers reserve to themselves the right of disallowing any appointment, where the proposed *zaildár* might be a man unfitted by character or position for the appointment. In the villages composing a *túman* the *túmandár* is appointed *zaildár*. The *zaildárs* represent the body of headmen, and stand between the latter and Government officials in miscellaneous matters, though as regards the collection of land revenue, they possess no special authority and are under no extra responsibility. They are remunerated by a deduction of one per cent. upon the land revenue of their circles or villages; while the headmen collect a cess of 5 per cent. in addition to the revenue for which they are responsible. The *túmandárs* holding the post of a *zaildár* receive no *zaildári* fees from the villages in their *túman*, from which they receive an *inám* or assignment of land revenue. Some of the *zaildárs* also receive a small sum as an *inám* from the land revenue of their circle, as recommended by the Settlement Officer and sanctioned by Government.

The head-quarters of the *zails*, together with the prevailing tribes in each, are shown in the table on the next page.

Agricultural labourers, *rakh* and *khadína*.

Agricultural labourers are of two kinds, the *rakh* and the *khadína*. The *rakh* is a paid labourer, a mere farm servant. The *rakh* is sometimes paid a share of produce. The *khadína* is found in the Sangarh *tahsíl* and is also a paid labourer. His clothes are found by his master, and he is expected to give them up if he leaves his service.

The wages of labour prevailing at different periods are shown in Table No. XXVII, though the figures refer to the labour market of towns rather than to that of villages.

Village menials.

The most usual rates at which the customary dues of the village menials are paid are as follows :—

From the gross produce.

Winnower	6	*topas* per *pat*.
Carpenter	6	"
Potter	6	"
Kotwál	1	"
Mulla	1	"
Karáwá	3	"
Weighman	2	"

or three maunds five *sérs* out of the *pat* of 32 maunds, the *topa* being taken at five *sérs*.

Chapter III, I

Village Commu-ties and Tenure

Zaildárs and vill headmen.

Tahsil.	Zail.	No of villages.	Amount of Land Revenue.	Prevailing caste or tribe.
Sangarh	Ghálí	32	7,472	Mixed; Syads, Biloches, Aráins and Jats.
	Dáira Sháh	15	1,004	Jats, Syads and Biloches.
	Towsa	3	4,253	Cháchas, Bhúttas, and Jafirs.
	Panj Giráín	8	1,965	Syads, Biloches and Shekhs.
	Jhang	9	1,700	" " and Koreshís.
	Sajjan Lángáh	7	632	Koreshís.
	Dona	8	2,226	Mostly Jats, with a few Syads.
	Hairo } Poádhi }	6	4,967	Tangwání Biloches.
	Mangratha	7	7,250	Nutkání and Bozdár Biloches.
	Sokar	12	8,661	Mulghání, Biloches.
	Matti	5	550	Khosa Biloches.
	Aliání	5	793	Lúnd "
	Makiwál Kalán ...	17	4,916	Mostly Biloches, with a few Syads.
	Tibbi Kasrání	7	1,030	Kasrání Biloches.
	Kot Kasrání	9	1,700	" "
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shádan Lúnd	30	18,536	Lúnd Biloches.
	Sháh Sadar Din ...	2	4,601	Syads and Khosa Biloches.
	Bátil	8	11,570	Khosa Biloches.
	Marhatta	8	5,125	Mixed Biloches.
	Pír Adil	14	11,746	Miscellaneous tribes.
	Dera Gházi Khán ...	19	29,068	Hindús, Jats and Biloches.
	Samín	14	19,418	Mostly Jats, with a few Biloches.
	Mahtam	22	21,669	Mixed tribes.
	Basti Malána	11	16,751	Mixed Jats, Biloches, &c.
	Mána	8	8,763	Biloches.
	Sherú	22	12,250	Jats.
	Choti	12	24,223	Leghári Biloches.
	Sháh Jamál	8	3,322	Syads.
	Yárú	8	10,982	Khosa Biloches
	Mamúri	5	9,727	Khosa and Leghárí Biloches.
Jampur.	Lundí Pitáfí	10	10,275	Pitáfí, Biloches and Jats.
	Bet Rámpur	4	1,536	Jatoi Biloches.
	Hairo	7	8,067	Gopáng do.
	Núrpur	8	7,281	Popalzaí Patháns and Jats.
	Kota Moghlán ...	7	5,125	Moghals.
	Jámpur	12	11,823	Thakkárs and Hindús.
	Kot Táhir	3	2,185	Hindús.
	Kot Jámi	4	2,512	Ahmedání Biloches.
	Dhingána	13	4,666	Sáhu Mussalmáns.
	Muhammadpur ...	6	2,053	Gashkorí Biloches.
	Islámpur	5	626	Syads and Dreshak Biloches.
	Hájipur	8	3,433	Jats.
	Tufki	6	2,156	Mohar Jats.
	Tal Tanúbi	3	1,233	Jats.
	Tal Shumáli	5	3,143	Máchi Jats.
	Nowshera	11	7,344	Burra Jats and Syads.
	Wáh Saidán	4	1,801	Jats.
	Bhimbli-cum-Lalgarh ...	37	12,253	Leshari and other sections of the Gúrchání Biloches
	Tibbi Lund	6	3,384	Lund, Rind and Khosa Biloches.
	Lundí Saidán	16	3,352	Leghári and Gúrchání Biloches.
Rajanpur.	Sahuwála Mahára ...	5	4,046	Mahára Jats, with a few Biloches.
	Bozdár Sahuwála ...	4	2,709	Bozdár Biloches.
	Nowshera Gopang ...	7	7,211	Gopáng Biloches.
	Nowshera Dádpotra ...	3	1,603	Dádpotrás.
	Núrpur Jatoi	10	4,317	Jatoi Biloches.
	Wang	5	5,139	Jamra Jats, and a few Daríshak Biloches.
	Kot Mithan	9	3,566	Koreshi.
	Bhágsar Sharkí ...	5	1,515	Machí Jats.
	Bhágsar	4	1,760	Nahr Biloches.
	Bhágsar Janúbí ...	3	1,280	Satoi Biloches.
	Murghái	7	2,175	Syads and Mazari Biloches.
	Bhághsar Gopáng ...	5	2,676	Gopang Biloches and miscellaneous tribes.
	Kotla Isan	7	1,209	Dreshak Biloches.
	Shikarpur	3	3,006	" "
	Kásimpur	4	3,425	" "
	Jehánpur	12	2,901	" "
	Fázilpur	2	1,904	" "
	Pír Baksh	3	629	" "
	Rájanpur	4	4,854	Syads Jats, Hindús and Dreshaks.
	Kotla Nager	4	1,735	Dreshak Biloches.
	Kotla Said Khán ...	6	2,834	" "
	Dhundi	22	3,052	Mixed Biloches, Araíns and Jats.
	Asni...	7	3,223	Dreshak Biloches.
	Rojhán	24	17,665	Mazaris and Dreshaks.

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Village Communities and Tenures.

Village menials.

In addition to the foregoing, the following proportions are paid from the *rahkám* or produce remaining after tke *mahsúl* has been deducted :—

Barber	...	...	...	...	4	*topas* per *pat*.
Blacksmith	...	...	..	...	3	"
Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	16	"
Chaukídár	...	...	...	...	1	"
Fakír	...	...	...	...	8	"

or four maunds in the *pat* of 32 maunds. The rates vary a good deal, and an instance of rates differing from the above will be found in the description of the division of produce given at page 64.

The *dharwáís*.

The *dharwáís* are indigenous in parts of the district. They are mostly found in the Biloch *túmans*, and are the men whom the *túmandárs* employ in the division of crops. As a general rule, the *dharwáís* are weighmen, whose duty it is to divide produce. Many villages pay their *jama* in kind either to the *túmandárs* or to influential *lambardárs* or others, so that the office of *dharwáí* was still in existence in 1863, except in some villages where the proprietors had jointly engaged for the payment of the Government revenue.

Attempt to utilize *dharwáís*.

In 1864 the *dharwáís* were made responsible for keeping up the village papers, and the number of *patwárís* was largely reduced. But at the recent Settlement it was found that the *dharwáís* were as a body grossly incompetent, knowing only the Hindí character; that, excepting the *túmandárs*, the great majority of the people considered the *dharwáí* system a great burden on them; and that the *dharwáís* cost the people more than the *patwárís* had done. Many of the *dharwáís* could read no writing but their own, and often they could not even read that. Besides this, great abuses had crept in owing to the permission given to *dharwáís* to levy their own pay by rates in kind. The *dharwáís* weighed the produce themselves, and took what they liked; and so long as their exactions were not very grievous, the people submitted, on the understanding that the *dharwáís* would make common interest with them against the Government officials. It was consequently almost hopeless to get any correct information upon village affairs from the *dharwáís*. The *dharwáís* accordingly ceased to be Government servants, though they are still retained by the people as village servants.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Table No. XXXII gives statistics of sales and mortgages of land; Tables Nos. XXXIII and XXXIIIA show the operations of the Registration Department; and Table No. XXXIX the extent of civil litigation. But the statistics of transfers of land are exceedingly imperfect; the prices quoted are very generally fictitious; and any figures which we possess afford but little real indication of the economical position of the landholders of the district. The subject is discussed at some length at pages 532*ff* of the Famine Report of 1879, where actual figures are given for instances selected as typical. In forwarding these figures, the District Officer added a note by a native Extra Assistant Commissioner who had great experience of the district. He was of opinion that those Hindú landowners who cultivated their own lands, instead of letting them to tenants, and who constituted about 40 per cent. of the class, were for the most part involved, owing to the fact that they did not work themselves, but employed labourers on monthly wages.

Poverty or wealth of the proprietors.

Of the Muhammadan landowners he estimated that some two-thirds were involved; for which he gave among others the following reasons:—

(1). They live entirely on the produce of their lands.

(2). They are not as industrious as men of other districts.

(3). When they have money in hand from the sale of their crops, they spend a portion in the purchase of necessaries and the rest they squander. For the payment of Government revenue they have consequently to borrow at heavy interest or to take advances on their next harvest, for which purpose the creditor invariably fixes very low rates on the different kinds of produce that may be expected. Sales in advance of a future harvest are called *bhanoti*. In the event of the yield of the next harvest not paying the entire debt, the balance unpaid forms a fresh account on which compound interest is charged till liquidation.

(4) If in any harvest the income exceeds the expenditure, such saving is spent on marriage ceremonies or in the purchase of land or of a mare, or according to custom in hospitality. Profuse hospitality is a great source of respect in this district.

(5). The inundation canals, hill-streams, and rainfall often fail and ruin the crops.

He was of opinion that fully half the tenants, whether occupancy or tenants-at-will, were involved. The average size of holdings is noticed at page 65.

SECTION F.—LEADING FAMILIES.

The Kalhora or Serái family.

The most notable family in the district is that of the Mián Sáhib Serái, a descendant of the Kalhora Kings of Sindh. The head-quarters of this family are at Hájipur, in the Jámpur *tahsíl*. The founder of the family was, according to Captain Goldsmid's Memoir on Shikárpur, one Jám Junjar. This Jám had two sons, Dáúd and Muhammad. Dáúd was the founder of the Dáúdpotras, now Nawáb of Baháwalpur. Muhammad's son was Ibráhím, who was also called Kalhora Khán. The seventh in descent from Muhammad was Adim Sháh, who flourished in 1500 A.D. This Adim Sháh was the disciple of a famous Syad of Jámpur, and succeeded to his master's position as a religious leader. Adim Sháh was put to death at Multán, and one Aga Muhammad, *kotwal* of Multán, brought Adim Sháh's body to Sakkar, and there built him a tomb. Adim Shah's grandson Aliás was the first Kalhora who endeavoured to become a worldly as well as a religious leader. The third in descent from Aliás was Násir Muhammad. Násir Muhammad gained considerable influence, and became the leader of a band of freebooters. He was imprisoned by the Emperor Aurangzeb, but was released. Násir Muhammad has three sons, Dín Muhammad, Yár Muhammad, and Mír Muhammad. Dín Muhammad rebelled against the Governor of Sewi, and became the *de facto* ruler of a great part of Sindh. The prince Mouj-úl-dín was sent with an army from Delhi to punish Dín Muhammad. The Kalhoras submitted to the prince but Dín

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The Kalhora or Serái family.

Muhammad was imprisoned. Yár Muhammad took refuge with the Khán of Kelát. The Khán of Kelát gave Yár Muhammad assistance and restored him to the position which Dín Muhammad had held. Yár Muhammad defeated the Governor of Sewi, and took possession of that province, to which he added in every direction. The Khán of Kelát now ceased to assist Yár Muhammad, saying that as God was on Yár Muhammad's side he did not need earthly allies. Mouj-úl-dín had now succeeded to the throne of Delhi as Jehándár Sháh (A.D. 1712), and Yár Muhammad hastened to pay him allegiance. Mouj-úl-dín conferred on Yár Muhammad the title of Nawáb and the post of Governor of Sewi. The title of Khúda Yár Khán, Abbási, was next bestowed upon Yár Muhammad, who died in 1719 A.D.

The Kalhoras gain a footing in Shikárpur.

Núr Muhammad, the younger of Yár Muhammad's sons, but the most able, succeeded him. Núr Muhammad and his son, Sádik Muhammad, attacked Shikárpur, and by a compromise obtained possession of one-sixth the town. In 1726 Núr Muhammad commenced an attempt to get the whole of Shikárpur into his own hands. He also waged war against Kelát, but made peace when the Khán of Kelát gave his daughter in marriage to Muhammad Muríd, son of Núr Muhammad. When Nádir Sháh annexed all the possessions of the Delhi throne west of the Indus, Núr Muhammad took the opportunity, which occurred during Nádir Sháh's absence at Delhi, to purchase Tatta for three lakhs of rupees from its Governor. Núr Muhammad now ensconced himself at Umrkot, where he had built himself a fort. When Nádir Sháh returned from Delhi, he marched through Dera Ghází Khán on Umrkot. Núr Muhammad made a timely submission, and was confirmed as Governor of Tatta, and given the title of Sháh Kúli, but he was made to pay a fine of one crore of rupees, and to pay an annual tribute of 12 lakhs of rupees. Nádir Sháh also carried off Núr Muhammad's sons, Muhammad Muríd and Ghulám Muhammad Sháh, as hostages to Herát. When Nádir Sháh was assassinated and Ahmad Sháh, Abdáli, reigned in his place, Ahmad Sháh conciliated Núr Muhammad by conferring on him the designation of Sháh Newáz Khán. As might be expected, titles did not compensate Nur Muhammad for the heavy tribute exacted from him, and no sooner did Ahmad Sháh march on Delhi, than Núr Muhammad revolted. When Ahmad Sháh returned unsuccessful from Delhi, he fell upon Sháh Newáz, who escaped to Jessalmir, where he died. Núr Muhammad was succeeded by his son Ghulám Sháh. Ghulam Sháh retook his father's ancient possessions, and it was he who made the last Ghází Khán prisoner. Muhammad Sarfaraz was son of Ghulam Sháh.

Núr Muhammad Kalhora purchases Tatta.

Revolt of Núr Muhammad, Kalhora, under Ahmad Sháh Abdáli.

Ghulam Sháh Kalhora reduces Ghází Khán.

Overthow of the Kalhora.

Ghulam Sháh was the last of the Kalhora kings. His brother Sadik Ali was dispossessed by the Tálpur family, the ancient Vazírs of the Kalhoras. Timúr Sháh, King of Khorásán, gave another brother of Ghulam Sháh's, Abdúl Nabi by name, a *jágír* at Leiah, but Zamán Sháh gave this *jágír* to one Muhammad Khán, a follower of Mazaffar Khán, Sadozai. Muhammad Khán attacked Abdúl Nabi, and took the *jágír* from him, killing Abdúl Arif, eldest son of Abdúl Nabi. In 1792 A.D. Abdúl Nabi went to Rájanpur, where Timúr Sháh gave him the *jágír* still held by the family.

The Kalhora family obtain the Rájanpur *jágír*.

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Leading Families.

The Kalhora family obtain the Rajánpur *jágír.*

Abdúl Nabi's son was Táj Muhammad, and Táj Muhammad's son was Ahmad Yár, father of Khán Muhammad, who died in 1871, leaving a son, Ata Muhammad, the present Mián Serái. The present *jágírdár* gives the date of the expulsion of his family by the Tálpurs as 1772 A.D., and states that when Ahmad Sháh failed in an endeavour to conquer the Tálpurs, the present *jágír* was given the family. The *jágír* was then valued at Rs. 40,000 per annum. Násir Khán, Brahoi, gave the family one-third of the revenues of *mauzah* Hájipur, *tahsíl* Jámpur, in *kasúr*. When Rájanpur was governed by the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, he confiscated one-third of the *jágír*. Mahárájah Ranjít Singh fixed a *nazrána* of Rs. 4,500 per annum on the *jágír*, which Díwán Sáwan Mal raised to Rs. 9,000 per annum. The British Government fixed the *nazrána* at Rs. 3,000 per annum, and continued the *jágír* for life only; but it has been continued from father to son up to the present time. There are 33 villages included in the *jágír*.

Meaning of the designation Serái.

The eldest son of the *jágírdár*, always on his father's death, takes the title of Sháh Newáz. The family is also known as that of the Mián Sáhib Serái. Serái is said to be a common appellation for natives of Sindh. The males of the family never cut their hair, and never shave their moustaches. This has led to a story that the founder of the Kalhora family was a disciple of Bába Nának, and there is a couplet which says:—

"Sikh Serai donon Bhái,	This Sikhs and the Serais are both brothers,
Bába Nának put banai."	Bába Nának made them his sons.

Another account is that Adim Sháh, to keep up his attention when at prayers, used to tie himself by the hair to a beam, and wore his hair long so that it might be useful for this purpose. Hence arose the habit of never cutting the hair. The Seráis are all Shiás, and have many followers in Sindh. They tie their hair in a knot on the crown of the head instead of at the side of the head, as the Sikhs tie it. The Seráis abjure the use of tobacco. The head of the family still maintains its dignity by sitting on a *gadhi*, and never rising whoever enters the room. Till the death of the last Sháh Newáz, a pair of kettledrums were always played whilst the Mián Sáhib remained upon the *gadhi*.

Religion of the Seráis.

By their own account the Seráis are descended from the prophet, and the first of the family who settled in Sindh was Adam Sháh, who came direct from Arabia.

Rural notables.

Besides the *túmandárs* already noticed in the description of the several Biloch tribes and the Rájanpur *jágírdár*, there are not many men of family or influence in the district.

Men of position in the Sangarh *tahsíl*.

In the Sangarh *tahsíl* only Mehr Sháh, of Basti Azim, and Koura Khán, Kasráni, are entitled to chairs. Massú Khán, grandson of Azad Khán, Nútkáni, was entitled to a chair, but the headship of the family is disputed among his successors. This Azad Khán was son of Ali Akbar, son of Massú Khán. Azad Khan, Ali Akbar, and Massú Khán, were Nawábs of Sangarh from about 1198 A.H. till the Sikh rule commenced. The Nútkánís are Biloches, but they are not now organized into a *túman*. Mehr Sháh is a Syad, who lives at Basti Azim. He is the *Pir* of the Lagháris, and has followers in Sindh. Koura Khán, Kasráni, is the head of one of the

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sections of the Kasráni tribe. He has always endeavoured to set up his own authority against that of the *túmandár*. Koura Khán's exploit in carrying off Captain Grey, Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ismail Khán, has been related in the account of the Kasráni tribe.

Men of position in the Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl*.

In the Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl*, Ahmad Sháh of Pír Adil; Dinan Sháh, of Marhata; Ali Baksh and Abdúl Rahím, Sadozais; the chief Gusáíns of the two Hindú temples; Darbári Lál, banker; Dín Muhammad, Popalzai; Mián Fatah Muhammad, Dhá; Ghulám Haidar, Mujáwar, and Kádir Baksh, Ahmdáni, are entitled to chairs. Ahmad Shah, of Pír Adil, is guardian of the Pír Adil shrine. He owns a good deal of land, but is not remarkable in any way. Dinan Sháh, of Marhata, is more famous for having run away with the wife of Koura Khán, the late Khosa *túmandár*, than for sanctity. He is a considerable landowner. Háji Muhammad Khán, Sadozai, settled at Dera Ghází as Town Kázi, and Ali Baksh is his great grandson. These Sadozais are related to some of the good Sadozai families of Multán, which fact has procured them some consideration. The Gúsáíns are not remarkable. Gúsáín Kunj Lál, a minor, is priest of the temple of Gopináth. Dhami Dhar is priest of the temple of Shámji. Darbári Lál is the head of the wealthiest firm of bankers in the town of Dera Ghází Khán. Dín Muhammad, Popalzai, is the son of an *ex-tahsildár* of the time of the Baháwalpur Nawábs. Fatah Muhammad Dhá is the descendant of a holy man, who is said to have come from Ghazni. He is a very enterprising landlord, and is much respected. Fatah Muhammad lives at Mián-ki-Basti, in the village of Jhok Utra, and never leaves home, but is always represented by his son Ahmad Bakhsh. Ghulám Mujáwar is the representative priest of the Sakhi Sarwar shrine. Kádir Baksh, once a *jamadár* in the Cavalry, is an Ahmdáni Biloch. The Ahmdánís are a numerous, though scattered Biloch tribe.

Men of position in the Jámpur *tahsíl*.

In the Jámpur *tahsíl* Koura Khán, Jatoi, and Mián Akil Muhammad, of Basti Panáh Ali, are entitled to chairs. Koura Khán's father did good service at Multán, and the son is a large landowner. Mián Akil Muhammad is the *Pír* or spiritual guide of the Gúrcháni tribe. Ahmad Khán, Patáfi, of Lúndi Patáfi, was a very large landowner and a very respectable man, but only recently obtained a chair. His son, Ali Muhammad, has now succeeded him. Ahmad Khan was one of the richest men in the district, but much of his land has been cut away by the river.

Men of position in Rájanpur *tahsíl*.

In the Rájanpur *tahsíl*, the Bozdár family of Mehrewála and Kotla Sikháni and the Kalhora family of Rájanpur get chairs. The Bozdár family is descended from the Bozdárs, who occupy part of the hills on the boundary of the Sangarh *tahsíl*. Two brothers who settled at Dera Ghází Khán in the time of Ghází Khán IV. are said to have founded the family. The sons of these two Bozdárs who settled at Dera Ghází Khán took service under the Makhdúm of Sitpur, who gave them the lands in which the villages of Kotla Núr Muhammad Khán and Kotla Ali Muhammad Khán, now known as Rakba Nabi Sháh, are situated. The Bozdárs afterwards attached themselves to the Amírs of Sindh. A Bozdár, called Núr Muhammad, is said to have been ambassador from the Amírs to Ranjít Singh at

Chapter III, Leading Famil[ies]

Men of position [in] the Rájanpur *ta*[*hsíl*].

Lahore. Mír Násir Khán gave Yár Muhammad, Bozdár, a pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum, and the family still has the *sanad* granting the pension. When the British annexed the district, the Bozdárs took service under the new Government. Now Núr Muhammad Khán, Bozdár, is a pensioned *ex-názim* of Baháwalpur. Núr Muhammad was for a long time *tahsíldár* of Rájanpur, and is much esteemed in this district. Háji Muhammad, Bozdár, is a *tahsildár* in Baháwalpur. Imám Bakhsh Bozdár, of Mehrewála, brother of Núr Muhammad, was at one time *thánadár* of Mithankot. The Bozdár family owns land in Mehrewála, Kotla Sikháni, Kot Mithan, Kotla Nabi Sháh, Gújarwáli, and Bághon. They acquired a good deal of land by the favour of the Makhdúms of Sitpur, and they have purchased land largely. The Kalhora *jágírdár* family has been separately noticed. Ahmad Khán, Nahr, of Bhágsar, does not get a chair, but is a descendant of the Náhrs who were at one time Governors of Sitpur. The Makhdúm, Shekh Rájan Bakhsh, lives at Sitpur, in Muzaffargarh. He is descendant of Shekh Rájan, who founded Rájanpur, and owns a good deal of land in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*, though he does not now reside in the district. He is still a minor, and his estates are managed by the Court of Wards.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION A.—AGRICULTURE, ARBORICULTURE, AND LIVE-STOCK.

hapter IV, A.

Agriculture, rboriculture, nd Live-Stock.

eneral statistics of agriculture.

Table No. XIV gives general figures for cultivation and irrigation, and for Government waste land; while the rainfall is shown in Tables Nos. III and IIIA and B. Table No. XVII shows statistics of Government estates. Table No. XX gives the areas under the principal staples and Table No. XXI the average yield of each. Statistics of live-stock will be found in Table No. XXII. Further statistics are given under their various headings in the subsequent paragraphs of this Chapter. Land tenures, tenants, and rent, and the employment of field labour have already been noticed in Chapter III, Section E.

ricultural conditions of the several tracts.

The following sketch of the assessment circles formed by Mr. Fryer at the recent Settlement will explain the varying conditions of agriculture in different parts of the district, as the circles were based wholly upon those conditions.

he Cháhi-nahri Circle.

The most important circle is the Cháhi-nahri. The Cháhi-nahri circle runs all through the district. It lies in the Sindh portion of the district, and is irrigated by wells and by inundation canals. The average depth of the wells is 20 feet to water and 13 feet below water. The depth of water varies 5 feet from west to east according to the distance from the river. There are 4,862 wells in use and 2,270 out of use in the Cháhi-nahri circles; of these wells 3,347 are in use in the Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl*, 750 in the Jámpur *tahsíl*, 497 is Rájanpur, and 268 in Sangarh. Ths largest number of wells out of use is 352 in Rájanpur. The cost of a well varies considerably, but averages about Rs. 300 to Rs. 350. The water of the wells in this circle is almost invariably sweet. In this circle the wells are assisted by the inundation canals, which are fifteen in number, and which will be found described in Chapter V.

ultivation in the áhi-nahri Circle.

The *kharíf* crop is grown entirely by canal irrigation. Wells are only used if the canals fail; in which case so much of the crop as is within reach of the well water can be saved. The *rabí* crop is grown by well irrigation, assisted by a first watering from the canals. After the land has been flooded from a canal, it is ploughed and sown, and it is only when the seed is in the ground that well irrigation commences. Well irrigation by itself is not considered remunerative. The reason is that canals leave a fertilizing silt deposit, and that lands once irrigated by a canal do not require the same amount of well irrigation as lands irrigated by a well alone. Another reason is that where there are no canals, only a small *kharíf* crop can be grown, and there is thus

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no straw on which to feed the well-cattle during the operations necessary to raise the *rabí* crop.

Banjri landi

Besides the lands irrigated by wells and canals there are lands in this circle cultivated from canals alone; such lands are called *banjri*, and the rule is that they are cultivated only once in three years if the soil is poor, and once in two years if the soil is a good one. Taking a given area of 20 acres of a description that can be cultivated after a fallow of one year, or once in two years, if five acres only were cultivated in any year of measurement, 15 acres would be cultivated in the succeeding year.

Soils in the Ch nahri Circle

The soil of this circle is divided into three qualities—*milk* or *ghás*, *rapar* or *kapar*, *dramman*.

The quantity is decided by the distance of sand from the surface. *Milk* lands take three, *rapar* and *kapar* five, and *dramman* seven waterings. The lands are nowhere of uniform good or bad quality, but every description of soil is found in every *mauzah*, and sometimes in every separate well. Cháhi-nahri lands are, except in some villages near towns, *ek-fasli* and bear only one crop a year. *Kharíf* crops are usually grown on one-half the area of a well, and *rabí* crops on the other. Lands which have grown a *rabí* crop can be resown with a *kharíf* crop, but a *kharíf* crop must be followed by a fallow.

The Sailáb Cir

The Sailáb circle runs along the banks of the river Indus, and extends through all the *tahsíls*. It is irrigated by inundation and by percolation from the river Indus. In the Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl* there are some villages which stretch from the river to the hills, but the villages in the Sailáb circle are mostly within the influence of the river. The action of the river Indus is very rapid. The Soiláb circle is consequently much affected by alluvion and diluvion. The fertility of *sailáb* lands depends entirely upon the quantity of silt deposited by the river. When first left by the river, alluvial lands are generally worthless sand. The next year when the river rises, it may leave a deposit on the lands, which will enable them to grow *samúka* or some light crop. The next year, if the river leaves a fresh deposit, the lands become rich, and can be cultivated continuously for five years, at the end of which period, if the silt has not been renewed, the land loses its fertility, *reh* crops up, and the land becomes choked with weeds. In the higher lands of this circle there are wells, which are either *pakka* or made of logs of wood. There is also irrigation by *jhalárs* both on the banks of the river and on the banks of *dhands* or inlets from the river. The only crop grown is the *rabí*.

The Pachád Ci

The remaining circle, which runs through the whole district, is the Pachád. The Pachád circle is at a higher level than the rest of the district, and runs all along the base of the Sulimán hills, which form the western boundary of the district. The Pachád circle lies beyond the reach of canals, and water is at too great a depth to allow of wells being sunk for irrigation purposes. Cultivation is dependent upon the irrigation of hill streams; some of these streams have their sources far away in the hills, and afford a fairly certain supply of water; some are mere drainage channels and are fed by the rain that falls on the low hills under the Sulimán

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range; their supply is very precarious. The value of Pachád lands depends entirely upon the hill streams on which the lands are situated. The hill streams usually run in June, July, ar August, so that the crop ordinarily grown is the *kharíf*. When rain falls late, or where there is perennial irrigation, as at the heads of the Sangarh and Kahá streams, *rabí* crops are also grown. The soil of the Pachád circle is usually a rich clay. The only difficulty is to procure sufficient irrigation.

Danda Circles.

Danda circles have been formed only in the Sangarh and Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíls*. The Danda circle proper is the high dorsal tract between the Cháhi-nahri and the Pachád circles. It lies beyond the reach of canals on the one side and of hill streams on the other; and is cultivated by wells alone with much trouble and labour. The soil of the Danda is hard, whence the name of the circle. Danda is said to signify land as hard as a tooth. The water of many of the Danda wells, especially in the Sangarh *tahsíl*, is brackish. As a rule, land in the Danda circle can be cultivated only once in three or four years. Each well has its area divided into three or four separate blocks. One of these is cultivated every year in rotation. Danda lands take one-fourth more seed than the lands of other circles, and require from eight to ten waterings. The wheat of the Danda circle is, however, considered the best in the district. Water in the Danda circle of the Sangarh *tahsíl* is, on an average, only 18 feet from the surface. Wells in this circle of that *tahsíl* cost only Rs. 250. In the Dera Ghází Khán Danda circle water is 28 feet from the surface, and wells cost as much as Rs. 500. The *rabí* is the chief crop grown on Danda lands, but some *kharíf* crops, such as turnips, are grown for fodder for the cattle. In the Jámpur and Rájanpur *tahsíls* there are no Danda circles. In the Jámpur *tahsíl* the reason is that the hill streams reach further, and in the Rájanpur *tahsíl* that the canals reach further than they do in the other *tahsíls*. In Sangarh the hill streams reach the Danda lands, but the Danda villages have no regular share in the hill streams, and then there are wells used for irrigation in them while there are no wells in the Pachád proper.

Kálápáni Circle.

There are two circles peculiar to the Jámpur *tahsíl*, the Kálápáni and the Dagar. The Kálápáni circle contains nine *mahâls*, which are irrigated wholly or partly by the perennial waters of the Kahá stream. This circle differs much from the Pachád. It is more fertile, and grows both *rabí* and *kharíf* crops. The fields irrigated by the perennial streams do not require to be embanked. The circle is at the head of the Kahá stream, so those lands which are irrigated by the flood waters of the stream are almost certain of irrigation. The embankments on the stream itself are, however, liable to be carried away when the stream is in flood. The staple crop grown with perennial irrigation is rice. The rice of the Harrand *iláka*, which is the *iláka* which receives perennial irrigation, is famous.

Dagar Circle.

The Dagar circle contains only five *mahâls*. The distinctive feature of this circle is that it is irrigated only by the drainage of the low sand hills amongst which its cultivated lands lie, and has no share in the waters of any hill stream.

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The Gharkáb Ci

In the Rájanpur *tahsíl* there are two distinctive circles, the Gharkáb and the Nahri. The Gharkáb circle consists of villages, which, though not subject to the immediate action of the river, are inundated when the river rises. The principal flood comes from *mauzah* Rekh. The Gharkáb villages are not subject to alluvion and diluvion. The inundation in the Dera Ghâzi Khán and Jámpur *tahsíls* has been stopped by the Kála and Sháh Jamál embankments, otherwise there would have been similar circles in these *tahsíls*.

The Nahri Ci

The Nahri circle consists of 23 *mahálს*, all of which have been brought under cultivation since the Dhúndi canal was extended in 1865. This circle lies west of the Cháhi-nahri circle, and its soil is mostly inferior, *kapar* and *rapar*, a sandy soil, with a thin coating of clay. The circle is irrigated by the Dhúndi Canal, and contains only seven wells, of which three are out of use. The whole circle is revenue-free for twenty years from 1865, the lands which form it having been given by Government in proprietary right to a number of *zamíndár* capitalists, who paid part of the cost of the Dhúndi canal extension. The *patís* or shares of lands assigned to the capitalists lie at the tail of the Dhúndi canal, and irrigation, especially in the more western *patís*, is exceedingly uncertain. Rice is the chief crop grown in these *patís* and its cultivation is carried on by hand labour.

Irrigation.

Irrigation, upon which cultivation in this district mainly depends, is effected by one or more of three modes; by canals from the Indus, by dams upon the hill streams, or by wells. Of these three methods, the first is the most important. According to returns made for the Famine Report in 1878, no less than 36 per cent. of the cultivation was watered from canals; well irrigated 21 per cent. more, 10 per cent. was *sailáb*, or inundated by the river, while the remaining 33 per cent. was dependent upon rainfall and surface drainage.

Canals.

The principal canals have been already mentioned in Chapter I (page 3), while their administration and system of clearance and distribution of water are described in Chapter V.

Hill streams.

In the Pachád the hill streams are even more valuable to the people than are the canals in the Sindh. In the Sindh wells can be used. In the Pachád the depth at which the springs lie precludes the use of wells for irrigation. Cultivation is carried on entirely by the water of hill streams. The principal of these streams have already been described in Chapter I.

Distributarie

On every stream there is a net-work of distributaries, which are generally called after those who excavated them. Thus the Lisháriwa is the distributary of the Lishári section of the Gúrcháni tribe. To supply water to these distributaries a dam is placed in the main stream, and as each successive distributary is supplied, its dam is broken down. These dams are made of earth and stones bound together with the boughs of trees and with bushes, and are erected in the order in which the distributaries leave the main stream. If the distributaries are at a low level, dams are

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stributaries.

not required, but few distributaries are at so low a level as to be capable of being supplied without dams. These dams are not always built so as to check the course of a stream; sometimes they merely turn the course of a stream without arresting it. There are two kinds of main distributaries; one is called *tror*, and has no right to water unless the dam which is placed to prevent water from entering it bursts. These are the low level natural distributaries, which would absorb all the waters of the stream if left open. The other is called *wah*, and has a right to water in its turn.

m of irrigating s or embanked fields.

On every distributary there are one or more *bands* or fields surrounded with earthen embankments made to retain water. These *bands* have each a right to irrigation for a fixed period. The mouth of the *band* where the water enters it is called *vat*, and each *band* has a *vakra* or small channel down which water is turned from the main distributary by means of a dam. Amongst *bands*, as amongst distributaries, irrigation is from head to tail, and the *bands* are irrigated consecutively.

leposit of hill streams.

The hill stream water is mixed with a fertilizing silt washed down from the hills. By filling a *band* to the top of its embankments, and letting the silt settle before running out the water, a greedy *zamíndár* can benefit his own *band* to the detriment of the *band* to which his water has to pass. A *band* so treated is called *matáyá*.

m of cutivating *bands*.

When a *band* has been irrigated and the water let off, it is sown broadcast, and the seed is then ploughed in. The crop is then left to come up. In a *band* which has a tenacious soil, one thorough soaking will produce a crop; but usually two waterings, or, if possible, three are required. When the hill streams come down between the middle of May and the end of August, *kharíf* crops are sown. If rain does not come till September or October, wheat or mustard is grown. *Rabí* crops do not succeed in the Pachád unless there is rain in the water. If a *band* bears one good crop in four or five years, the average is considered a good one.

gar land.

Dagar lands are those which are irrigated not by hill streams, but by the drainage of low sand hills; cultivation in *dagar* land is very precarious.

d and *pánd* *ands*.

Mund bands are those at the head of a hill stream which are irrigated first. *Pánd bands* are those at the tail of the streams. The *pánd bands* are not often irrigated. If the streams come down in great force, they sweep away the embankments of both *mund* and *pánd bands*, and if the streams come down with slight force the water does not reach the *pánd*. A project of regulating the hill streams by meams of masonry dams and sluices has been suggested by the Superintending Engineer of Irrigation, and plans have been suggested for the control of the Kahá stream. It is probable that it would be feasible to control some of the hill streams.

Wells.

The following statistics regarding the wells of the district as they stood in 1878 are taken from the Famine Report of the Province.

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Wells.

Depth to water in Feet.		Cost in Rupees.		Bullocks per Wheel or Bucket.		Cost of Gear.	Acres irrigated per Wheel or Bucket.	
From	To	Masonry.	Without Masonry.	Number of Pairs.	Cost in Rupees.		Spring.	Autumn
...	20	300	50	4	540	40	20 with the aid of canal water.	10 or 11
20	30	500	...	...	640			
30	40	700	...	...	840			
40	60	1,000	...	...	1,240			
60	80	2,000	...	...	2,240			
Above	80	3,000 to 6,000	...	...	3,240 to 6,240			

The total number of wells was 6,693 bricked, and some 40 or 50 unbricked, the latter lying in the *sailáb* tract. The average depth is 21 feet in Sángarh, 32 in Dera Gházi Khán, 24 in Jámpur and 12½ in Rájanpur. But in the Pachád the depth varies from 50 to 300 feet. In the Pachád the rope and bucket is used; elsewhere, the Persian wheel, but even in the Pachád the rope bucket is only used for raising water for drinking purposes and never for irrigation. The wells of the Cháhí-nahri circle have been already noticed in detail.

Agricultural in plements and appliances.

Table No. XXII shows the number of cattle, carts, and ploughs in each *tahsíl* of the district as returned in 1878-79.

Operations o ploughing, sowi reaping, &c.

The first ploughing is called *gher* in this district and *pár* in the Punjab proper. The second ploughing is called *beil* and the third ploughing *trel.* The second ploughing is called *dohr* and the third ploughing *tráhr* in the Punjab. Any further ploughings are not known by particular names. There is a great deal of mutual accommodation amongst the *zamíndárs* of the district. All the ploughs of a village will work together, and plough first one man's field and then another's, and so on through the village. Sowing is done either broadcast, or else by means of a *náli* or hollow stick with a wooden cup at the top of it fastened to the plough behind the share. Seed is placed into this cup, and passes through the hollow stick into ridges made by the plough. The *ríj* is the first watering of a *band.* The *jhal* is the watering of a *band* up to the brink of the embankments. The *rel* is the last watering in which the water is allowed to run over the *band* without being given time to stand.

In Pachád lands there are usually two ploughings at intervals of fifteen days. The watering called *ríj* is followed by the first ploughing. A second ploughing is only required where the soil is very stiff. *Kapar* soil requires a third ploughing. Sowing follows immediately after ploughing. The sowing for the *rabí* crop must be over by November, and for the *kharíf* crop by July or August. The crops are never weeded in the Pachád. They mostly require from two to three waterings. Cotton is sown in ridges. The seeds are placed fifteen or twenty together at intervals of six feet and covered over. Cotton requires one *jhal* and four *rel* waterings. It is plucked at

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[O]perations of [plou]ghing, sowing, reaping, &c.

intervals of 12 days by women, who receive one-eighth of the cotton plucked as a perquisite for the plucking.

In well and canal-irrigated lands sowing is done broadcast. Broadcast sowing is called *chatah*. The seed is then ploughed in and ridges are formed to hold water, the field being divided into beds for irrigation. Well lands are watered ten times if not assisted by rain. The sowing for the *rabí* harvest must be over by the 15th of December. There are two ploughings before sowing. Cotton is sown at intervals of one-and-a-half feet and covered over with earth. In well and canal-irrigated lands the cotton is plucked every eight days, and the women who pluck it receive one-eighth to one-tenth of the crop. In *danda* and *sailáb* lands three ploughings are required and a fourth before sowing. Rice is sown in beds. These beds are well manured, and the manure set on fire after being spread over the bed. The young plants are placed out by hand. Rice requires constant watering for two-and-a-half months. Rice is reaped in September. There is a couplet which says that rice watered every eight days will ripen in sixty days.

In the Dera Gházi Khán *tahsíl* the system is somewhat different. In this *tahsíl* the first ploughing is called *pár*, as in the Punjab. In the Cháhi-nahri circle wheat is watered six, and in the Danda circle ten, times. In the Danda circle sowing is always done by hand. Near the town of Dera Gházi Khán fields of cotton are ploughed between the plants after the first watering.

Indigo is sown between the 20th of Vaisákh (30th April) and the 15th of Jait (26th May); at the most it can be sown up to the 15th of Hár (27th of June). Late sowings are liable to be damaged by an insect called *tiddah*. Land prepared for indigo is ploughed twice. The seed is sown by hand and not ploughed in. The field is watered the second day after the indigo is sown, and afterwards once a week. Indigo ripens in three months. Indigo grows best in light *drammun* soils.

[Are]a on a well. [Rota]tion of crops.

The area which one well can cultivate is, where two crops are grown in the same year, ten acres.

The crops grown are—

Rabí.—Wheat	...	...	...	9 acres.
Vegetables ...		...	...	1 "
		Total	...	10 acres.
Kharíf.—Jowár	...	...	...	3 "
Bájra	...	...	...	2 "
Vegetables		...	...	1 "
Cotton	...	...	...	4 "
		Total	...	10 acres.

The area cultivated by a well aided by a canal averages thirty acres. *Kharíf* crops are grown on one-half and a *rabí* crop on the other half of the area in rotation. The *kharíf* crop is always followed by a fallow, but the *rabí* crop can be succeeded by a *kharíf* crop. The spring or *rabi* crop consists generally of—

Wheat	...	..	...	13 acres.
Turnips	...	...	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Tobacco	...	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

Area on a well. Rotation of crops.

The *kharíf* or autumn crop consists of—

Jowár	...	5 acres.
Bájra	...	4 "
Cotton	...	6 "

or the area under *jowár* may be increased, in which case the spring wheat crop of the ensuing year will be smaller. In *banjri* lands, which are irrigated by canals alone, a crop is always followed by a fallow of from one to three years in duration, according to the quality of the soil. In the Pachád a *band* will grow a crop every year if water can be procured for it, the silt deposited by hill streams giving annually fresh vigour to the land. The size of *bands* varies from one to twelve or more acres. In the Danda circle a well will only irrigate some 12 acres, and a fallow of two years follows each crop.

Manure.

In the Famine Report of 1879 it is stated that six per cent. of the irrigated land is constantly, and three per cent. occasionally, manured. Manure is never used for unirrigated land. On land constantly manured about 75 maunds per acre are used; on land occasionally manured, some 40 maunds per acre are given every second or third year.

Principal staples.

Table No. XX shows the areas under the principal agricultural staples. The remaining acres under crop in 1880-81 and 1881-82 were distributed in the manner shown in the margin.

Crop.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Kangní	1,061	1,920
China	191	254
Mattar	11,522	14,641
Másh (Urd)	325	30
Múng	98	192
Masúr	3,985	5,547
Arhar	199	290
Coriander	149	161
Chillies	87	112
Other drugs and spices ...	30	20
Mustard	19,013	13,982
Til	584	8,558
Tára Míra	9,244	7,295
Kasumbh	75	41
Other crops	2,650	216

The following description of the principal staples and of the method of their cultivation is extracted from Mr. Fryer's Settlement Report. The *rabí* crops are wheat, barley, poppies, gram, turnips, *tára míra*, and peas. The *kharíf* crops are indigo, *jowár*, cotton, *bájra*, rice, *til*, *sawak*, *múng*, *moth*, and the ordinary pulses, cardamoms, and tobacco.

Wheat.

Wheat is grown all over the district. It is sown pure or mixed. *Jowála* or *goji* is wheat mixed with barley, and *kharí* is pure wheat. The wheat of the district is light in the ear, and inferior to that of the Punjab proper. The best wheat is grown in the Danda or high dorsal tract, where cultivation is carried on by irrigation from wells alone. The produce of wheat per acre varies from 20 to 5 maunds. The average produce is 10 maunds; in the Danda circle, where the ear is fuller, it is 11 maunds 10 *sérs*. Wheat is exported to Shikárpur and Sindh. Wheat is not grown in the Pachád, unless when the rains are too late to allow the *kharíf* crops to be sown, or where the *bands* are exceptionally good and favourably placed for irrigation.

Jowár.

Jowár or millet is the staple food of the district, and the chief crop grown in the Pachád. It is grown between June and August, and the later-sown crops are considered the best. *Jowár* takes less water than most other crops. The average out-turn is ten maunds in the Pachád. In the Sindh circle, *jowár* is grown for fodder,

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and is not a good grain-bearing crop. The stalks are eaten like those of sugar-cane.

Cotton.

Cotton is grown extensively all over the district. In the year in which the Settlement measurements were made, 1871-72, there were 43,014 acres under cotton. Of this area 30,848 acres were in the Dera Gházi Khán *tahsíl*, 7,777 in the Jámpur *tahsíl*, 3,804 in the Sangarh *tahsíl*, and only 585 in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*. In 1868 the area under cotton was given by Mr. Bruce, Assistant Commissioner, as 19,619 acres. In the District Returns the area under cotton in 1872 was given as 16,661 acres, and in 1873 at 15,487 acres. These areas would appear to have been understated. Taking the average outturn of cleaned cotton to be one-and-a-half maunds per acre, the produce of the district is some 64,437 maunds. Of this at least half is used in the district.

Rice.

The best rice is grown in the Kálápáni circle of Jámpur *tahsíl*, near Harrand. It is irrigated by the Kahá perennial stream. The rice grown in the rest of the district is mostly poor and of an inferior description. The largest quantity is grown in the Rájanpur *tahsíl* about Asni and at the tail of the Dhúndi canal.

Indigo.

Indigo is largely grown in the district. It gives three crops. The first year's crop is called *arop*, the second year's crop is called *múndi*, and the third year's crop, *tremúndi*." In the third year the crop is generally kept for seed. The mode in which the indigo dye is prepared is somewhat interesting. When the indigo is ripe, it is cut, and the night after it has been cut, it is steeped in masonry vats. There are generally six to ten pairs of vats together, and the whole number is called *khára*. When the indigo is steeped, there are two men called *velloras* to stir the indigo in each pair of vats, and a *jamadár* of *velloras* over the whole. The *jamadár's* duty is to watch the vats and say when the water should be let off. Whether the indigo is sufficiently steeped or not is told by throwing oil into the vat. If the scum sinks under the oil, then the indigo is ready. The indigo is left to settle for a day, and afterwards made into cakes, called *bitti*, by a man who is termed the *vasái*. These cakes require to be polished. Indigo is inferior if it looks green, or if it is very dark in colour. It is important that indigo should not be steeped too long, and that it should be steeped with well and not with canal water, because the latter is full of silt, which mixes with and damages the indigo. Two vats produce on an average two *sérs* of made indigo. In 1873 indigo was selling at Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 per maund; in 1874 it was selling at Rs. 35-4-0 to Rs. 76-8-0 per maund in Dera Gházi Khán. In 1873 indigo was unusually cheap. In 1874 the price rose slightly, but not so high as it was from 1868 to 1872. The indigo plants after being steeped are called *kathi*, and are used as manure. Lieutenant-Colonel Greenaway, in his "Farming in India," says that only the leaves of the indigo plants should be steeped for dye, as the stalks injure the quality of the dye. In this district both leaves and stalks are steeped as a matter of course.

Opium.

Poppies are grown near the town of Jámpur and in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*. In 1871 there were 573 acres under poppies in the

Opium.

Rájanpur *tahsíl*, and 32 acres in the Jámpur *tahsíl*. Since the promulgation of the new rules, by which poppy cultivation will pay a tax of Rs. 2 per acre, it is probable that the cultivation of this crop will fall off. The mode of extracting opium from the poppy pod has been very fully explained in the Sháhpur Gazetteer. After the drug has been extracted, there is a further harvest of seed, which is made into an oil called *khas-khás-ka-tel*. The produce of seed is about 2½ maunds per *bigha*, and it sells at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund. One maund of poppy seed yields about ten *sérs* of oil, which sells at four *sérs* the rupee. The *khal* or oil-cake is sold to feed cattle. In 1873 an Agent of the Bengal Opium Department was sent to buy opium in this district. He bought three maunds at Rs. 8 per *sér*.

Average yield. Production and consumption of food-grains.

Table No. XXI shows the estimated average yield in lbs. per acre of each of the principal staples as shown in the Administration Report of 1881-82, while the figures on the next page give the more detailed estimates which were used to calculate the value of the gross produce for purposes of assessment in the Settlement of 1875. The average consumption of food per head has already been noticed at page 31. The total consumption of food-grains by the population of the district as estimated in 1878 for the purposes of the Famine Report is shown in the margin in maunds.

Grain.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Total.
Wheat	793,664	662,766	1,456,430
Inferior grains ..	1,322,774	1,045,540	2,368,314
Pulses	288,605	132,712	421,317
Total ...	2,405,043	1,841,018	4,246,061

The figures are based upon an estimated population of 308,840 souls. On the other hand, the average consumption per head is believed to have been over-estimated. A rough estimate of the total production, exports, and imports of food-grains was also framed at the same time; and it was stated (page 152, Famine Report) that some three lakhs of maunds of food-grains were annually imported and three-and-a-half lakhs exported; *jowár*, wheat, and mustard seed being sent down the Indus to Sindh, while wheat and gram were imported from towns higher up the Indus.

Aboriculture and forests.

Table No. XVII shows the area of waste land which is under the management of the Forest Department. The whole of the *rakhs* are technically classed as "unreserved" forests. The following note on the forests of the district has been furnished by Mr. Shakespear of the Forest Department through the Conservator:—

Sanjar—655 *acres*.—On the right bank of the Indus not far to the east of Amdani on the Dera Ghází Khán and Dera Ismail Khán main road. Under Department since 1874. Trees, *Prosopis*, *Capparis* and *Salvadora*. Camels, goats and sheep excluded from 1878. Only cattle admitted since then. No demand to speak of. 7,300 cft. along river side cut in 1878-79 for Dera Ghází Khán Ferry steamer employed on conveyance of troops for Kandahar. Sold @ Rs. 12-8-0 per cft.; 6,000 cft.

Average yield. Production and consumption of food-grains.

Estimated Produce per acre.

Name of crop.	Produce.	Chahi-Nahri Circle.			Danda Circle.			Sailab Circle.			Pachad Circle.		
		Higher.	Average.	Lower.	Higher.	Average.	Lower.	Higher.	Average.	Lower.	Higher.	Average.	Lower.
		M. S. C.	M. S. C	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.	M S. C.	M. S. C.	M. S. C.
Rabí ...	Wheat	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	11 10 0	7 20 0	12 30 0	8 30 0	5 0 0	12 20 0	8 30 0	5 0 0
	Gram	......	......	......	......	......	......	12 20 0	6 10 0	3 30 0	......	...	...
	Poppy and opium ...	0 10 0	0 6 14	0 4 6	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...
	Turnips, estimated in cash	......	......	......	Rs. 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 4	......	......	......	Rs. 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 4
	Barley	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0	11 10 0	7 20 0	12 20 0	8 30 0	5 0 0	12 20 0	8 30 0	5 0 0
	Tára míra	......	......	......	......	......	......	12 20 0	6 10 0	3 30 0	10 0 0	6 10 0	2 20 0
	Peas, estimated in cash	......	......	......	......	......	......	Rs 12	Rs. 8	Rs. 4	......	...	
	Adas	......	......	......	......	......	......	12 20 0	6 10 0	2 30 0	......	..	...
	Sarshaf	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10 0 0	6 10 0	...
Kharif ...	Indigo	0 22 8	0 15 0	0 7 8	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	3½ 20 0
	Sugar-cane, estimated in cash	Rs. 180	Rs 120	Rs 60	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
	Cotton	5 0 0	3 5 0	0 25 0	7 20 0	5 0 0	2 20 0	......	......	......	7 20 0	5 0 0	2 20 0
	Bájra	12 20 0	7 20 0	2 20 0	......	......	......	12 20 0	7 20 0	2 20 0	12 20 0	8 30 0	5 0 0
	Rice	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	..
	Tobacco	22 20 0	15 0 0	7 20 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
	Til seed	5 0 0	2 20 0	1 5 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	..	...	...
	Sawák	5 0 0	3 5 0	1 10 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
	Múng	11 10 0	7 20 0	3 30 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
	Jowár	12 32 8	7 20 0	3 30 0	7 20 0	5 0 0	2 20 0	......	......	......	15 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0
	Moth	7 20 0	5 0 0	2 20 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
	Indian corn ...	7 20 0	5 0 0	2 20 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
	Chína and Kangni ...	5 0 0	3 5 0	1 10 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
	Vegetables ...	Rs. 40	Rs. 32	Rs. 24	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
	Melons, estimated in cash	......	......	......	......	......	......	Rs. 40	Rs. 32	Rs. 24	...	...	...
	Samoka	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5 0 0	3 5 0	1 10 0

over from this account taken by the Executive Engineer @ 4-0 ℔ cft. Since then only a few camel loads of firewood disposed of at a few annas each and *Capparis* for rafters @ Rs. 6-4 per hundred.

Das Shikani.—2,000 *acres.*—About 3 miles to west of Sadruldín encamping ground on Dera Gh//ázi Khán and Dera Ismail Khán main road. Under Department since 1874. Only cattle grazing allowed from 1879. Trees, *Prosopis*, *Tamarix*, *Capparis* and *Salvadora*, but growth very open. Surface soil deposit from hills on west brought down in floods; marked absence of grass. Formerly irregularly cut over. Present sales of material confined to a few hundred *Capparis* @ Rs. 6-4 per hundred.

Rekh.—1,000 *acres.*—Not far from the right western bank of Indus and on east of main road from Dera Ghází Khán to Rájanpur Civil Sub-Divisional head-quarters. Growth variable. *Prosopis* and inferior *Tamarix* separate; absence of fodder grass; in parts surface soil hard, black, clay, subject to flood. Under Department since 1874. Only cattle admitted. No demand for material.

Fazilpur.—5,000 *acres.*—On the east, south and west of Fazilpur town and intersected by main road from Dera Ghází Khán to Rájanpur. 3,000 acres under Department since 1874, balance added in 1877-78. This portion, on west of main road, of exceedingly poor description. Stunted *Prosopis* apparently of great age and hollow. *Salvadora* predominates. Not a vestige of fodder grass; surface hard deposit from hills on west brought down by floods. On this side of road a few acres under *Prosopis* of good growth; and *Saccharum*, *Tamarix* and *Capparis* also present here and there in the 2,000 acres. The remainder of forest on east of main road on the whole of better condition containing closer growth. *Prosopis* seems to predominate, with inferior kinds of *Tamarix*, *Saccharum*, and fodder grass. Camels, &c., excluded from 1878. Cattle admitted. No demand beyond a few trees for beams and rafters @ Rs. 0-1-6 per cft. and Rs. 6-4-0 per hundred each respectively.

Kotla Isan.—4,000 *acres*—A long narrow area not far to the east of Dera Ghází Khán and Rájanpur road and parallel thereto between Fazilpur and Rájanpur. Substituted in 1877-78 for similar area formerly under Department Northern part poor; soil bad and devoid of grass, and subject to flood. Trees stunted and consisting of inferior *Tamarix* and *Salvadora* with *Prosopis* in small quantly. Southern part on whole better; soil light, fair amount of *Prosopis* with *Saccharum* heavy in places. Camels, &c, excluded since 1878. Cattle now admitted. Demand only for a few trees occasionally; but *Saccharum* eagerly sought after.

Daman.—4,000 *acres.*—Close to Indus right bank, a few miles north of Mithankot. Under Department since 1874. Most of area flooded in rainy season. Lower portion contains the medium class, *Tamarix gallica* growing to a very large girth. *Saccharum sapontaneum* very dense and grazed on by buffaloes. To the north-east soil lighter, and growth of *Prosopis* sparse and in clumps with *Saccharum* grass. No demand for material. 2,700 cft. of mature trees along river side cut for Government Conservancy Steamer in 1883-84.

Kotla Hassan.—1,200 *acres.* *Murghai.*—800 *acres.*—About 8 to 10 miles from Mithankot and on east of main road from Rájanpur to Kasmor in Sindh. Under Department since 1874 and almost adjoin each other. Western portion of Kotla Hassan good medium *Prosopis*; trunks formerly severely lopped, siraight and vigorous. *Saccharum* heavy and fires often occur. On the east *Prosopis* and *Tamarix*. Murghaipur on whole compared with Kotla Hassan. *Prosopis* along north and in centre, *Tamarix* and *Prosopis* on south. *Saccharum* heavy almost every where. Almost entire area of both forests flooded. Only cattle admitted since 1878. Demand nothing so far except for *Saccharum*.

Chapter IV, A.

Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.

The grazing for cattle is leased annually by the Deputy Commissioner; the income being realised by instalments and booked in the Treasury to credit of the Forest Department. Up to 1880-81 the income was a mere nothing. Since 1881-82 each forest has been sold separately, and the revenue for 1883-84 is Rs. 1,611. The demarcation of the forests has not been uniform and consists of lines from 10 to 20 feet wide. In Fazilpur 63 substantial masonry pillars were constructed in 1877-78.

Cattle and sheep.

Camels, horses, buffaloes, kine, donkeys, sheep, and goats are the domestic animals of the district. Camels are very numerous. The climate of the district is favourable to them, and they are the only animals that can well be used to carry burdens in the Pachád tracts. Only male camels are used to carry burdens. The cows of the Mazári country are the best, and very fine bullocks come from there. The Mazári cows and bullocks and those of Dájal are largely bred for exportation. Buffaloes are plentiful in the river lands. They are grazed in large herds of from 100 to 300 heads. Sheep and goats are most numerous in the Pachád. They are gazed on the low hills. The sheep kept are mostly the *dúmba* or fat-tailed sheep. The *tirni* enumeration of 1869-70 showed 14,637 camels, 115,046 cows and bullocks, 8,577 donkeys, 25,589 buffaloes, and 239,414 sheep and goats, in the district. Table No. XXII shows the live-stock of the district as returned in the Administration Reports of various years.

Horses and Horse and Mule-breeding operations.

The Biloch mares of this district are famous. The mares are noted for endurance and some are very handsome. Biloch mares may be purchased for about Rs. 200 to 300, and a really fine Biloch mare will even fetch as much as Rs. 800. The Biloches never ride horses, but only mares. Before the Government breeding system came into operation in this district the Biloches used to kill colts as soon as foaled, on account of their dislike for riding horses; but since horses can fetch very high prices at annual fairs, and are generally purchased by regimental officers, besides getting large prizes at exhibitions, the Bilochis have learned to value horses and take great care in breeding them. The following are the local names of the best kind of Biloch mares:—

1. Shini.
2. Vaini.
3. Lakhi.
4. Karni.
5. Chiri.

Very good donkeys are found in the district, especially in the hills. The best are probably owned by the Bozdárs, an independent Biloch tribe residing on the border of the Sangarh *tahsíl*. Two of these donkeys have been purchased at different times as stallions for the Horse Breeding Department. They are smaller than Arab donkeys, but they are compact and very hardy. Wild donkeys are found in this district, below Rájanpur, towards Sabzalkot and Bandowáli. The Bilochis consider a wild donkey very good *eating*.

The Government stallions have now been in this district for the last ten years. The mares in this district used formerly to be covered by country horses, kept by a low class of Muhammadans called *mirásís*, whose profession was to keep breeding horses. The usual fee of covering a mare was Rs. 2. Since the Government stallions have been sent here, the system of getting mares covered by private stallions has, in a great measure, given way, and now only those mares are covered by country stallions that are unfit for branding or whose owners do not like to have them covered by donkeys. There

Horses and Horse and Mule-breeding operations.

are now 24 horses and 8 donkey stallions in the district, stationed at the following places:—

Rajhán (Mazari Country)	4 horses	1 donkey.
Rájanpur	1 "	1 "
Harrand (Gúrchání Country)	2 "	none.
Tibbi Lúnd	2 "	1 donkey.
Jampur	2 "	2 "
Choti (Laghári Country)	4 "	none.
Basti Laghorán (Khosa Country) ...	2 "	"
Shádán Lúnd	1 "	"
Sanghar	2 "	3 donkey.
Saddar	4 "	2 "

Of these 24 horses, 14 are T. B. English, 8 Arabs, and 2 Norfolk Trotters. The tables in the margin show the branded mares of the district, and the number of mares covered by horses and donkeys during the last six years, with produce of each year.

Name of Stallion Stand.	No. of branded mares.
Dera	136
Gujree ...	139
Lund ..	71
Choti ...	272
Sanghar ...	81
Jámpur ...	96
Harrand ...	123
Ani and Rájanpur	81
Tibbi Lund ...	112
Rajhán ...	310
	1,421

The average produce of the stallion horses for the last six years has been 110, and that of the donkey stallions for the last three years, seven.

An annual horse fair was instituted in this district in 1872. It was first held at the same time as the Sakhi Sarwar fair, but it has grown by degrees into independence. In 1872 Rs. 820 were distributed in prizes, and the amount of the prizes given has been gradually increased till it reached Rs. 2,000 in 1878, and has since remained at that amount. The number of horses shown each year since the fair commenced is given below:—

Year.	No. of Mares covered.		Produce.	
	By horses.	By donkeys.	By horses.	By donkeys.
1876	103	......	44	......
1877	151	......	60	......
1878	80	......	41	......
1879	292	19	70	1
1880	625	45	191	5
1881	679	102	254	14

Year.	No. of horses shown.	Value of prizes.	Year.	No. of horses shown.	Value of prizes.
1872	300	820	1878	1,200	2,000
1873	300	1,000	1879	301	2,000
1874	not known	1,190	1880	1,323	2,000
1875	282	1,190	1881	870	2,000
1876	388	1,200	1882	1,117	2,000
1877	334	1,500			

The fair was transferred to Pir Adil, which is nine miles from Dera Ghází Khán in 1875, as officers found it inconvenient to travel 32 miles to Sakhi Sarwar to attend the fair. In 1878 the fair was transferred to a place called Sharif Sháh, about two miles from Dera Ghází Khán, where a plot of land has been purchased on which the fair is annually held. A pavilion has been built and a well sunk with troughs for watering horses, and a number of trees have been planted. The fair is very popular, and Biloch races are always held after it, at which prizes, subscribed for by the officers of the station,

Chapter IV, A.
Agriculture, Arboriculture, and Live-Stock.
Horses and Horse and Mule-breeding operations.

are given. There are now 22 stallions in the district. Of these 11 are thoroughbred English horses, three are Norfolk Trotters, and eight are Arabs. There are also nine stallion donkeys. There is one half English and one Hissar bull in the district and another Hissar bull has been indented for. There are two very fine Dájal bulls, and three young bulls bred from cows brought from Hissar by Hissar bulls. English and Merino rams were tried in the district, but were found very delicate and did not answer.

The average number of the different classes of animals which received prizes at the annual fairs for the last five years were :—

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.
25	10	20	5	40	30	10

Horse-racing is very popular amongst Bilochis, and something might probably be done to encourage horse-breeding by giving prizes to be run for at the annual fairs. Races are now held for prizes subscribed for by the European residents of Dera Ghází Khán and the visitors to the fair; but these prizes are precarious, as they depend upon the liberality of private individuals; and if Rs. 100 were given annually in prizes it would be a great help. There is a very brisk trade in yearlings and two-year-olds in this district. They are bought by down-country traders. As many as 86 have left this district in the present year (1883). The result of much trouble and expense undertaken by Government is thus lost, as there is no doubt that many of the young animals that leave the district find their way to native States, and are lost to the Remount Officers. If some of the best of the young stock were bought for Government, and kept till fit for remounts, at a Government Depôt, it would be a great advantage. The Government system has now been in operation for many years. The stallions were placed in charge of the civil authorities in 1878. For some years previous they were in charge of the military authorities, invariably the officers commanding the cavalry regiments stationed at Dera Ghází Khán and Rájanpur. The progress made by breeders in learning to raise their young stock on sound principles during that time has been small. The Mazáris and Drisháks as a rule turn their young stock out loose, but before the fair they are taken in and fastened up in stables to be fattened; and in the case of other breeders in the district the young stock is generally kept closely tied up in sheds. A run was made in the Chabbi *rakh* for young stock, but the difficulty is that there is no grass there, except in the canal season, and it has not yet been utilized except for a few colts that used to be kept up in connection with the Bruceábád farm; but the number of these is now reduced to two, as the experiment was found to be too costly to be met from the funds of the farm. Castration of young colts is now almost universal, and sometimes after harvest the young stock is allowed to run loose in the fields, but as a general rule it is kept tied up.

The following tables show the number of animals exhibited and sold at each horse fair for the last five years, the amount of prizes given, the number of colts gelt by *salutris* for each year since 1878 when *salutris* were first entertained, the number of remounts obtained for each branch of the service during the last five years, and the

number of colts taken out of the district by dealers during the last five years.

Year	Number of animals exhibited.	Number of animals sold	Amount of prizes.
1879	301	32	2,000
1880	1,323	60	2,000
1881	870	57	2,000
1882	743	36	2,000
1883	605	77	2,072

Year.	Number of colts gelt.	Number of remounts sold.	No. of colts taken out of the district.
1878	not known	60	80
1879	not known	27	74
1880	84	23	96
1881	134	25	77
1882	140	28	86
1883	237		

SECTION B.—OCCUPATIONS, INDUSTRIES, AND COMMERCE.

Occupations of people.

Table No. XXIII shows the principal occupations followed by males of over 15 years of age as returned at the Census of 1881. But the figures are perhaps the least satisfactory of all the Census statistics, for reasons explained in the Census Report; and they must be taken subject to limitations which are given in some detail in Part II, Chapter VIII, of the same Report. The figures in Table No. XXIII refer only to the population of 15 years of age and over.

Population.	Towns.	Villages.
Agricultural ...	5,347	174,474
Non-agricultural ...	37,857	145,668
Total ...	43,204	320,142

The figures in the margin show the distribution of the whole population into agricultural and non-agricultural, calculated on the assumption that the number of women and children dependent upon each male of over 15 years of age is the same whatever his occupation. These figures, however, include as agricultural only such part of the population as are agriculturists pure and simple; and exclude not only the considerable number who combine agriculture with other occupations, but also the much larger number who depend in great measure for their livelihood upon the yield of agricultural operations. More detailed figures for the occupations of both males and females will be found at pages 143 to 151 of Table XIIA. and in Table XIIB of the Census Report of 1881. The figures for female occupations, however, are exceedingly incomplete.

Principal industries and manufactures.

Table No. XXIV gives statistics of the manufactures of the district as they stood in 1881-82. Some of the mineral manufactures of the district have been described in Chapter I.

Mr. Lockwood Kipling, Principal of the Lahore School of Art, has kindly furnished the following note on some of the special industries of the district:—

Biloch woollen weaving.

"In the border hills in this district there is an interesting domestic industry of woollen weaving, the products of which resemble the Arab or Semitic type of woven fabrics more than any other work found in India. The coarse and every-day forms of this pastoral craft are rough goats' hair ropes, the rude cloths on which grain is winnowed and cleaned, corn sacks,

Chapter IV, B.

Occupations, Industries, and Commerce.

Biloch woollen weaving.

camel-bags and the like, which are used throughout this district and in the Derajāt division generally.

"More highly finished forms are camel trappings, saddle bags, *shatranjis* or rugs, and similar articles woven by Biloch women in a somewhat harsh, worsted-like yarn, dyed in a few sober colours. The patterns are as simple as the material, but they are always good, and there is a quality of tone and colour in the stuff which more costly fabrics seldom possess.

"In addition to the woven pattern, saddle-bags are ornamented with tassels in which white cowries are strung, and with rosettes skilfully and ingeniously worked in floss silk of different colours, with *ghoqis* (small oblong shells like seeds) sewn on the borders. The rugs have great wearing qualities, as warp and weft are both in hard wool; but being often crookedly woven, they do not always lie flat. The trade in Turkistán rugs and in some Algerian fabrics of a similar kind is supplied by a merely domestic industry, which finds employment for many hands. There are no signs that the Biloch weaving will grow to anything more than it is at present,—a household occupation for merely local use. The work is, however, interesting as an example of the instinctive 'rightness' and propriety of design and colour which seem to be invariable attributes of pastoral industries. It is curious that rugs almost identical in pattern and fabric, and similarly decorated with shells, are made in the Balkans, and sometimes sent to Paris for sale. The Banjáras of the Deccan weave a fabric identical in pattern with the Biloch work, for women's petticoats and the peaks of bullock-saddles.

Jámpur lacquer wood-turning.

"There are but few industries excepting of a distinctly domestic kind in this district. The turned and lacquered wood-work of Jámpur has some reputation in the district, and specimens were sent to the Punjab Exhibition of 1882. The articles made are bed legs, toys, &c. The colours are bright, but there is no special character in the work."

Course and nature of trade.

There are no statistics available for the general trade of the district, but Table No. XXV gives particulars of the river traffic that passes through the district. The exports and imports of food-grains have already been noticed at page 83, while a list of the principal fairs and their dates will be found at page 36.

Frontier Trade.

Formerly a considerable transit trade between Khorásán and India used to traverse this district, the Cháchar and Sakhi Sarwar passes being frequently traversed by caravans. The Mangrota or Sangarh Pass was also used, but never to a very great extent. The easiest pass is the Cháchar, by which Harrand is only some twenty-two marches distant from Kandahár. By this pass fruits and woollen goods used to come from Kábul in exchange for sugar and cotton cloth. In 1844 however, the Biloches commenced a system of plundering along this route, which since that year has been practically deserted. In former days they used to make a good profit by escorting caravans. The Gúrcháni *túmandár* told Mr. Fryer that he himself had received Rs. 700 for escorting one caravan. Of late years the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Sandeman, endeavoured to bring back traffic by this route; but, until the Máris and Búgtis become more settled, it is not likely that merchants will again resort to it. Some traffic has been established with the Biloch and Pathán tribes immediately beyond the border, and small caravans move backwards and forwards through the Khetrán country and the Sakhi Sarwar Pass to and from Khán, Seáf, and Bárkhan. When the district of Dájal Harrand belonged to the Brahois, and also when it was subject to Bháwal Khán,

Chapter I

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Frontier T

a garrison was maintained at Bárkhan, and the fort which formed its quarters is still standing. Bárkhan was abandoned by the Sikhs.

An attempt was made some years ago, by taking advantage of the yearly fair held at the Sakhi Sarwar shrine, to revive the commerce of the district with Kandahár and the country generally beyond the border. In 1872 a horse fair was established at the time of the annual festival, and Rs. 820 were distributed in prizes. Horse-races, for which the Biloches have a great liking, were also set on foot. Further, as a more direct impulse to commerce, goods were imported from Manchester to the value of Rs. 18,000, and sold at the fair, which was largely attended by representatives of all the border clans. In the following year, Rs. 1,000 were given away in prizes for horses exhibited. The entries for the horse-races in 1873 were larger than in the preceding year. The horse fair, however, has now been transferred to the neighbourhood of Dera Gházi Khán (see Section A, page 87), and all idea of developing the Sakhi Sarwar fair has been abandoned.

There are four posts for registering trade across the frontier: (1) At Sangarh, where the trade by the Sangarh Mahoi, Kanwan and Bathi passes is registered; this trade is with the Kasráni, Bozdár, and neighbouring Pathán countries. (2) At Sakhi Sarwar, where the trade by the Sári pass is registered; this route leads through the Hadiáni (Laghári) country into the Khetrán valley. (3) At Fort Munro, where trade by another road into the Khetrán valley is registered. (4) At Rojhán, where trade with the Mári and Búgti countries by the Siah Af pass is registered. The value of the registered trade by each pass in 1882-83 was—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
Sangarh	Rs. 10,318	Rs. 10,488
Mahoi	" 2,478	" 3,114
Kanwán	" 168	" 1,093
Fort Munro	" 28,531	" 1,20,546
Sari	" 14,852	" 1,202
Siah Af	" 7,276	" 20,593

The chief articles of import are sheep, cattle, donkeys, fruits, grain and pulse, *ghi*, gums and resins, tobacco, wood and wool. The chief exports are cotton piece-goods, grain and pulse, sugar and salt.

River tra

The river trade of the district formerly had its centre at Mithankot, whence molasses, cotton, indigo, wheat, &c., were shipped to Sakkar and Bombay. Mithankot was carried away by the river in 1863, and a new town was then built, five miles from the river. For many years after this, commerce forsook the town; and even now its trade is anything but flourishing. Most of the once prosperous merchants of Mithankot either left or became bankrupt, and the river trade was mostly carried on from the town of Dera Ghází Khán itself. But the river now runs within half a mile of the new town; and unless it either reverts to its old course, or a second time destroys the town, the commercial importance of Mithankot may be expected to revive.

Trade of the
ent towns ;
and imp

The chief trading town of the district is now Dera Ghází Khán. Indigo, opium, dates, wheat, cotton, barley, millet, *ghi*, and hides are exported by river to Karáchi. Alum is found at Rájanpur, and it is hoped that a considerable export trade in alum may be established. Cotton is also exported to Dera Ismáil Khán and Bannú,

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es, Weights Measures, and munications.

de of the different towns; exports and imports.

and even to Ráwalpindi and Amritsar. The value of the opium exported averages Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 25,000 per annum, that of the indigo exported more than a lakh of rupees. Grain to the value of about six lakhs of rupees is exported annually; also brass vessels from Dera Ghάzi Khán, wooden toys from Jámpur, and cloth for coverlets and cotton *darís* from Dájal. Dájal was a thriving town when the Cháchar Pass was open. It still carries on some trade with the hills, but has much decayed. The Dájal potters are famous, and do a good amount of business. The principal imports into the district are sugar, fruits from Kábul; gram, which is little grown in the district, from Multán and Ferozepur; woollen goods, English piece-goods, and broadcloths, metals, salt, and spices. Sugar is imported, mostly raw, to the value of some Rs. 80,000 per annum.

SECTION C.—PRICES, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, AND COMMUNICATIONS.

s, wages, rentes, interest.

The village prices of the chief agricultural staples used for the conversion of produce estimates into money at the Settlement of 1869—75 are shown in the margin. They are based upon the average prices of the twenty years ending with 1873. Table No. XXVI gives the retail *bázár* prices of commodities for the last twenty years. The wages of labour are shown in Table No. XXVII, and rents in Table No. XXI, but both sets of figures are probably of doubtful value.

Staple.	Seers per rupee.
Wheat ...	25 to 29¾
Jowár ...	35 to 37½
Bájra ...	29¼ to 35½
Rice, best ...	28
Rice, common...	40
Barley ...	40
Sarshaf ...	28
Asún ...	32
Tobacco ...	13¼

The figures of Table No. XXXII give the average values of land in rupees per acre shown in the margin for sale and mortgage; but the quality of land varies so enormously, and the value returned is so often fictitious, that but little reliance can be placed upon the figures.

Period.	Sale.	Mortgage.
1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	15—7	13—1
1874-75 to 1877-78 ...	15—14	9—7
1878-79 to 1881-82 ...	8—0	13—7

, of labourers.

Agricultural labourers are usually paid in kind. A common field labourer can command three annas to four annas a day for his work, and for the silt clearance of canals four annas a day are paid by Government. Carpenters and masons get from eight to ten annas a day. A blacksmith gets from six annas to one rupee a day. The only landless day labourers in the district are the Kotánas, who are sweepers converted to Muhammadanism. They work as village servants, and are employed to winnow grain. Under the Sikhs a common labourer was paid one-and-a-half-annas a day, and a carpenter five annas to six annas. Blacksmiths were paid by the piece. Labourers employed on canal clearance were paid Rs. 3 per mensem, half in cash and half in kind.

of land and money.

Amongst the Muhammadans accumulated capital is invested either in the purchase of land or in mortgages on land. A Muhammadan will not lend money at interest. Land in this district is

Chapter I

Prices, We and Measur Communica

Value of la money

highly marketable, and changes hands very freely. Amongst the *túmáns* there is an indisposition to part with land, otherwise it is freely sold and mortgaged. The large number of sales and mortgages of land is no doubt due to the little value land had previous to our rule, to the over-assessment with which we commenced our administration, to the extravagance of the land owners, and, most of all, to the large quantities of land many landowners held in excess of their requirements. Hindús lend money freely at interest, but they also have a great desire to acquire lands, whether by purchase or by mortgage. The rates of interest are : For large transactions, with security, 12 per cent.; for petty transactions, and large transactions with indifferent security, 24 per cent.; for petty transactions, without security, half an anna per rupee per mensem, which amounts to 37½ per cent. per annum. There is a large banking establishment at Dera Ghází Khán, but loans are chiefly conducted through village shop-keepers.

The prices realized by the sale of land are very various. The average price of *do-fasli* lands near the town of Dera Ghází Khán is Rs. 208 per acre, and of *ek-fasli* lands in the Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl*, Rs. 66 per acre. Lands near the city have fetched Rs. 100 per district *kanál*, or Rs. 800 per acre. In the Sailáb circle the average price is Rs. 35 per acre, in the Danda Rs. 7, and in the Pachád Rs. 17-8. In the Sangarh *tahsíl* the price of land varies from Rs. 6 to Rs. 150 per acre. In the Jámpur *tahsíl* land near the town will realize as much as Rs. 235 per acre, whilst poor land with uncertain irrigation in the Pachád is sold at one rupee per acre. In the Rájanpur *tahsíl* land is plentiful, and consequently cheap. Land will fetch Rs. 12 per acre in the Cháhi-nahri circle, Rs. 7 in the Gharkáb circle, and Rs. 5 in the Sailáb circle. In the Pachád circle land is very cheap. In fact, it is hardly saleable at all. The soil of the Pachád circle of Rájanpur is very poor.

Mr. Fryer had an abstract made out showing the average price of land sold and mortgaged according to the deeds of sale and mortgage which passed through the Settlement Courts in 1872 in cases in which mutation of names was applied for. According to this statement the average price realized was, in cases of sale, as shown above in the margin.

Tahsíl.	Price per acre.	Area sold.
Sangarh ...	6 8 0	1.313 acres.
Dera Ghází Khán	22 8 0	1,300 „
Jámpur ...	10 6 7	345 „
Rájanpur ...	5 10 3	1,159 „

The average price for which land was mortgaged was as shown below in the margin. This statement only showed the sales and mortgages of which notice was given to the Settlement Courts. There were many sales and mortgages of which information would not be received by the Settlement Courts till after the close of the year in which they took place.

Tahsíl.	Mortgage money per acre.	Area mortgaged.
Sangarh ...	18 9 9	345 acres.
Dera Ghází Khán	6 0 0	1,805 „
Jámpur ...	15 4 5	432 „
Rájanpur ...	4 15 1½	1,035 „

…apter VI, C.

…es, Weights Measures, and …munications.

…cal weights and measures.

The local scale of weight and measurement both for solids and liquids is as follows:—

4 *chotáis.* = 1 *pau.*	4 *pais.* = 1 *chauth.*		
4 *paus.* = 1 *paropi.*	4 *chauths.* = 1 *bhora.*		
4 *paropis.* = 1 *topa.*	4 *bhoras.* = 1 *pat.*		
4 *topas.* = 1 *pai.*			

The initial value of the *chotái* varies in different parts of the district from one to one-and-a-half *chitak* of the standard scale; but whatever the value of the *chotái*, the higher denominations stand to it in an unaltering ratio. This measure is universally used throughout the district, and is found to be employed in deeds executed two hundred years ago. Efforts have been made to introduce the use of the scale of *tolas*, *chitaks*, and *sérs*, but hitherto without much effect. Under the Sikhs the *sér* was equal to 96 rupees weight Nának Sháhi. At first the *sér* which it was attempted to introduce was the standard *sér* of 80 *tolas*, but in 1870 a value of 130 *tolas* to the *sér* was adopted, and at this present time, when a *sér* weight is used, it is this district *sér* of 100 *tolas*. By assuming a fixed value for the *topa* of 5 *sérs*, the *pat* was at the same time made equivalent to 32 maunds. The people, however, at large still adhere to the customary shifting values of the original scale.

The values of each denomination of the local scale in different parts of the district, according to the changes in the initial value of the *chotái*, have been worked out by Mr. Fryer, who gives the result of his calculations in the following statement. It must be remembered that the *paropi* is a measure and not a weight; and that the weight of its contents will vary with different kinds of grain:—

Value of local weights and measures.

Local denomination.	Weight in district *sérs* of 100 *tolas*.	Approximate weight in standard sers of 80 'tolas.'			
		Dera Ghází Khan *tahsíl.*	Jámpur *tahsíl.*	Rájanpur *tahsíl.*	Sangarh *tahsíl.*
Chotái ...	1¼ chk.	1⅓ chk.	1⅓ chk.	1¼ chk.	1 chitak.
Pau ...	5 "	6¼ "	6¼ "	5½ "	4 "
Paropi ...	1¼ sér.	1 s. 9 chk.	1 s. 9 chk.	1 s. 6⅔ chk.	1 sér
Topa ...	5 "	6 " 4 "	6 s 4 "	5 s 10 "	4 "
Pai ...	20 "	25 séra.	25 sérs	22 s. 1 "	16 "
Chauth ...	2 mds.	2½ mds.	2½ mds.	2¼ mds.	1 md. 24 s.
Bhora ...	8 "	10 "	10 "	9 "	6 " 16 s.
Pat ...	32 "	40 "	40 "	36 "	25 " 24 s.

…sures of length and area.

The local yard or *gaz* is equivalent to 45 inches (English).

The measures adopted at the recent Settlement were as follows:—

1 Karram	=			5 lineal feet.
3 Karrams	= 1 Kán	=	15	do.
1 Kán square	= 1 Marlá	=	225	square feet.
20 Marlás	= 1 Kanál	=	4,500	do.
8 Kanáls	= 1 Ghumáo	=	36,000	do.

Proportion of *ghumáo* to acre 1 to 1·21.

The local standard is a *bigha*, exactly equal to half an English acre, and Mr. Fryer, the Settlement Officer, regrets that he did not adopt the local *bigha* as his standerd of measurements.

The scale would then have been—

1 Karram	=		5·50	Lineal feet.
3 Karrams	= 1 Kán	=	16·50	do.
1 Kán square	= 1 Marlá	=	272·25	Square feet.
20 Marlás	= 1 Kanál	=	5,445·00	do.
4 Kanáls	= 1 Bigha	=	21,780·00	do.

2 Bighas would equal exactly one acre.

The advantage of the *bigha* adopted is that the *karram* is exactly 5 feet instead of 5·50 feet.

Communica

The figures in the margin show the communications of the district as returned in quinquennial Table I of the Administration Report for 1878-79, while Table XLVI shows the distances from place to place as authoritatively fixed for the purpose of calculating travelling allowance. Table No. XIX shows the area taken up by Government for communications in the district.

Communications.	Miles.
Navigable rivers ...	236
Metalled roads ..	6
Unmetalled roads ...	508

Rivers.

The Indus is navigable for steamers and country craft throughout its course within the district. The principal traffic on the river, as stated in the Punjab Famine Report (1879), is shown in Table No. XXV. There are no fixed mooring places in the district. The Indus Steam Flotilla has been navigating this river since 1879. But of late years its operations have been almost discontinued. The "Chenáb" Steamer occasionally runs from Dera Ismáil Khán to Sakkar (Sind) and back, and anchors at places convenient at the time. The names of ferries and the distances between them are shown in the table on the next page, following the downward course of the river.

There has not yet been any bridge-of-boats established on the Indus. The bridges by which canals and hill torrents are crossed, number altogether 42. None of them are deserving of special notice. The most important ferry upon the Indus is at Kureshi upon the Dera Ghází Khán and Multán road. Here a treadle boat is maintained for heavy traffic, and an iron boat for carrying the mails and for the use of European passengers.

The boats used on the Indus are: (1) *The Zohrak*—This is the common cargo boat of the country. (2) *Dúndi.*—There is but little difference between the two boats, but the *Zohrak* is the largest. The *Zohrak* costs from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, and carries a cargo of from 300 to 800 maunds. The number of boatmen required to man a *Zohrak* varies from six to nine. The *Dúndi* costs from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 and carries from 50 to 200 maunds. A *Dúndi* is manned by three or four boatmen. The bottoms of river boats are made flat, with a slight curve at both ends, the advantage of which formation is said to be that when the boat strikes a sand bank she revolves, whereas a flat-bottomed boat without a curve would show her broadside to the sand bank, and be more difficult to get off into deep water.

Roa

Great success has as a rule attended the efforts of the District Administration to render travelling safe. During the first years of British rule, the roads were very unsafe, and the monotomy of travelling was frequently broken by the attentions of highway robbers.

Chapter IV, C.
Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Rivers.

No.	Name of Ferries.	Distance from preceding one in miles.	Remarks.
1	Morjhangí		
2	Ghálí	12 miles.	Tahsíl, Sanghar.
3	Sháhwála	10 "	
4	Pírwála	8 "	
5	Bet Sáwan	9 "	Tahsíl Dera Ghází Khán.
6	Anokhar	12 "	
7	Koreshí	12 "	
8	Kínjher	11 "	
9	Dháríwála	7 "	
10	Sheru	5 "	
11	Kundraála		
12	Ratah Lagharí	10 "	Tahsíl Jámpur.
13	Rirri Miání	3 "	
14	Pekh	5 "	Tahsíl Rájanpur.
15	Mehrewálu	10 "	
16	Kotla Sher Muhammad ...	6 "	
17	Kotla Andrún	8 "	
18	Naushera	8 "	
19	Núrpur	10 "	
20	Kehafwála	3 "	
21	Vang	8 "	
22	Mithankot	13 "	
23	Bangála	8 "	
24	Bhágsar	10 "	
25	Abádpur	6 "	
26	Mad Manthar	5 "	
27	Rojhán	8 "	
28	Kin	12 "	
29	Sháhwálí	10 "	
	Total	236 miles.	

Roads.

Even for the first stage out of Dera Ghází Khán to Kot Chuta, it was necessary to clear the country of jungle for 200 yards on either side of the road, so as to deprive highwaymen of their shelter. Now, however, except in the southern part of the district* where the Mazári and Gárchání Biloches are still not to be entirely trusted, a traveller may journey anywhere on the district roads in perfect safety. The Frontier road, however, is not always safe, and a Hindú merchant with valuable commodities about his person would do well to avoid it. Much, however, remains to be done towards improving the roads of the district. There is not one of them that is not rendered impassable for the time by a heavy flood; and the cantonments of Dera Ghází Khán and Rájanpur have been practically isolated for days together on several occasions.

The principal roads of the district are :—

(1) The Frontier Military road, which passes through the district from north to south, skirting the Frontier as far as Drigri. Thence it passes through the fortified post of Muhammadpur to Rájanpur; a few miles to the south of which town a branch road leaves it to strike the Indus at Mithankot.

(2) The road from Dera Ismáil Khán to Sakkar, which also runs from north to south throughout the district *viâ* Kála, Dera Ghází Khán, Jámpur, Muhammadpur, Rájanpur, and Rojhán. There

* Below Fázilpur there is much jungle, offering great facilities of shelter to the highway robbers.

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications

Roads.

was a road, or rather a beaten track, along this line before annexation. The road is for the most part bridged, but between Muhammadpur and Rájanpur is not unfrequently impassable at the time when the hill streams are in flood. The latter section of the road has lately been raised and bridged; but after a heavy flood it is even now impassable.

(3) The road from Dera Ghází Khán to Múltan, which crosses the Indus at the Kureshi ferry.

None of these roads are metalled, the only metalled roads in the district being in and immediately around the cantonments of Dera Ghází Khán and Rájanpur. Besides these, there are also unmetalled roads in every direction connecting the different towns and villages, as well as along the banks of the main canals, which run from north to south of these.

Of these minor roads, the most important are :—

(1) From Dera Ghází Khán to Vador	... ...	12 miles.
(2) „ Kot Chuta to Choti ...	... ...	10 „
(3) „ Jámpuá to Dájal and Harrand	... ...	32 „
(4) „ Rájanpur to Mithankot	... ...	10 „

There are altogether, up to the close of 1882-83, 508 miles of road (unmetalled) in the district. Road-making is very expensive, owing to the number of bridges required, in the Sindh for canals and canal cuttings, and in the Pachád for hill streams. The village roads have been everywhere improved since annexation, and at the time of the recent Settlement were carefully mapped.

Staging bungalows and encamping grounds.

On the Dera Ismáil Khán and Sakkar road, there are staging bungalows in this district at Retrá, Taunsá, Ahmdani, Sháh Sadr Dín, Dera Ghází Khán, Kot Chuta, Jámpur, Muhammadpur, Rájanpur, Murghai, and Rojhán. There is also a staging bungalow at Dájal. The Canal officers have bungalows at Báhar Sháh, Paiga, Jokh, Sháh Jamál, Búliwála, Fázilpur, and Rájanpur. All the canal and staging bungalows are fully furnished. The following table shows the conveniences for travellers on the Frontier road :—

Halting-places.	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Rehtrá ...		Encamping-ground, dak-bungalow, and a shop.
Taunsá ...	15	„ „ „
Ahmdání ...	16	„ „ „
Sadr Dín ...	15	„ „ „
Dera Ghází Khán ...	15	„ „ and a sarai.
Kot Chuta ...	14	„ „ „
Jámpur ...	18	„ „ „
Muhammadpur ...	12	„ „ „ and a shop,
Fázilpur ...	13	„ „ belonging to Canal Dept., a sarai and a shop.
Rájanpur ...	15	„ „ a sarai and shop.
Murghaí ...	15	Dak bungalow.
Rojhán ...	23	„

The other encamping-grounds in the district are returned as follows :—

Chapter IV, C.

Prices, Weights and Measures, and Communications.

Roads.

Road from	Name of encamping-ground.	Details of buildings, wells, &c.
Dera Gházi Khán to Dera Ismáil Khán	Dera Gházi Khán ...	1 sarai and 1 well.
	Shah Sadr Din ...	1 well.
	Kála	
	Ahmdáni ...	1 sarai and well
	Taunsá	
	Retra	
	Tibbi	
Taunsa to Mangrotha	Mangrota ...	1 well
	Jhok Budhu ...	1 do.
Dera Gházi Khán to Sakkar	Kot Chuta ...	1 do. and 1 sarai.
	Jámpur ...	1 do. and 1 sarai
	Muhammadpur ...	well and 1 sarai.
	Fázilpur ...	1 well and 1 sarai.
	Rájanpur ...	1 do 1 do.
	Murghaí ...	1 do
	Rojhan ...	1 do
	Bandowwáli	
Jámpur to Harrand	Dájal	
	Hájipur	
	Mithankot ...	1 sarai.

Post Offices.

There are Imperial Post Offices at—

Dera Gházi Khán Head office.	Rojhán.
Rájanpur Sub-office.	Mithankot.
Jámpur.	Mangrota.
Choti.	Taunsa.
Kot Chota.	Sháh wáli village post office.
Dájal.	Land ,,
Fázilpur.	Yárn ,,
Harrand.	

With the exception of the last three offices, the others are Money Order Offices and have Savings Banks.

Telegraphs.

A line of Imperial Telegraph runs along the main road from the north to south end of this district, with Telegraph Offices at Dera Gházi Khán and Rájanpur.

Telegraphic communication with Multán is made *viá* Sakkar and Jacobábád.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

SECTION A.—GENERAL.

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Executive and Judicial.

The Dera Gházi Khán district is under the control of the Commissioner of the Deraját who is stationed at Dera Ismáil Khán. The ordinary head-quarter's staff of the district consists of a Deputy Commissioner, a Judicial Assistant Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner and an Extra Assistant Commissioner. An Assistant Commissioner is posted at Rájanpur in charge of that sub-division. Each *tahsíl* is in charge of a *tahsíldar*, assisted by a *náib*. The village revenue staff is shown in the margin. The average number of villages to each *patwárí* is four, and his average pay, Rs. 137.

Tahsíl.	Qánungoes and Náibs.	Patwárís and Assistants.
Sangarh ...	2	21 Patwárís 1 Asst. do.
Dera Gházi Khán ...	2	55 Patwárís 13 Asst. do.
Jámpur ...	2	33 Patwárís 1 Asst. do.
Rájanpur ...	2	32 Patwárís 2 Asst. do.
Total ...	8	141 Patwárís 17 Asst. do.

There are two Munsiffs in the district, one having jurisdiction within the Dera Gházi Khán and Sangarh *tahsíls*, and the other within the Jámpur, and a portion of the Rájanpur *tahsíls*. The statistics of civil and revenue litigation for the last five years are given in Table No. XXXIX.

Criminal, Police and Gaols.

The executive staff of the district is supplemented by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, who sit at head-quarters; and by Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán and Sardár Bahram Khán, Mazáris of Rajhan. Sardár Muhammad Khán, Laghári, of Choti; Sardár Bahádur Khán, Khosa, of Batil; Sardár Mírán Khán, Drishak, of Asni; Sardár Gholám Haidar, Gúrcháni, of Harrand; Sardár Muhammad, Lund, of Shádan Lund; Sardár Fazal Ali Khán, Kásraní, of Kot Kasráni, and Mezar Khán, of Tibbi Lund, who have magisterial powers within the limits of their respective *túmáns*.

The police force is controlled by a District Superintendent. The strength of the force as given in Table I of the Police Report for 1881-82 is shown in the margin.

Class of Police.	Total Strength.	Distribution.	
		Standing Guards.	Protection and detection.
District, Imperial ...	394	76	318
Municipal	84	...	84
River	28	...	28
Total ...	506	76	430

In addition to this force 220 village watchmen are entertained, and paid in cash at Rs. 3 and 4 per men-

Chapter V, A.

General Administration.

Criminal, Police and Gaols.

sem by the village community. The *thánás* or principal police jurisdictions and the *chaukís* or police out-posts and road-posts, are distributed as follows :—

Tahsíl Sangarh: Thána Taunsa; out-posts (2nd class) Tibbi and Mundráni.

Tahsíl Dera Ghází Khán: Thánás Dera Ghází Khán, Yarú Kot Chuta and Choti; out-posts (1st class) Lund; road-post Sháh Sadr Dín.

Tahsil Jámpur: Thánás Jámpur, Dájal, Harrand and Tibbi Lund; road posts Kappar and Muhammadpur.

Tahsíl Rájanpur: Thánás Rájanpur, Fázilpur, Kot Mithan and Rojhán; out-posts (1st class) Sháhwáli; road-posts, Hámúwála Dhúndi, Sharwálá and Umarkot.

There is a cattle pound at each *thána* and also at 76 other places.

The district itself is a Police Circle, under the control of the Deputy Commissioner as Deputy Inspector General of Police. On the Frontier the *túmandárs* are honorary police officers, and are responsible for the police administration of their own tribes. The Khosa *túmandár* assists the Deputy Inspector of Yárú; the son of the Gurcháni *túmandár* is *thánadár* of Harrand, while there is a regular police *thána* at Rojhán, the *túmandár* of the Mezáris, Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, and his son, Bahram Khán, being Honorary Magistrates.

The District Jail at head-quarters contains accommodation for 314 prisoners. Table No. XL gives statistics of criminal trials, Table XLI of police inquiries, and Table No. XLII of convicts in gaol for the last five years.

Revenue, Taxation, and Registration.

The gross revenue collections of the district for the last 14 years, so far as they are made by the Financial Commissioner, are shown in Table No. XXVIII, while Table Nos. XXIX XXXV, XXXIV, and XXXIII give further details for land revenue, excise, license tax and stamps respectively. Table No. XXXIIIA shows the number and situation of Registration Offices. The central distilleries for the manufacture of country liquors are situated at Sangarh, Dera Ghází Khán, Jámpur, and Rájanpur. The cultivation of the poppy is not forbidden in this district. It is cultivated in Jámpur and Rájanpur *tahsíls*, and the Government realizes Rs. 2 per acre.

Table No. XXXVI gives the income and expenditure from District Funds, which are controlled by a Committee consisting of 24 members selected by the Deputy Commissioner from among the leading men of the various *tahsíls*, and of the Civil Surgeon, the Assistant Commissioner, Dera, the Assistant Commissioner, Rájanpur, the Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., the Inspector of Schools, four *tahsíldárs*, and *thánadár* of Harrand as *ex-officio* members, and the Deputy Commissioner as President. Table No. XLV gives the statistics for Municipal taxation, while the Municipalities themselves are noticed in Chapter VI.

The income from provincial properties for the last five years is shown on the next page.

Source of Income.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.
Ferries without boat-bridges ...	15,625	13,241	14,648	29,619	24,712
Staging bungalows, &c. ...	602	638	920	433	460
Encamping-grounds ...	10	5	14	24	12
Cattle pounds	5.351	4,628	4 155	3,530	3,614
Total ...	21,588	18,512	19,737	33,606	28,798

The ferries, bungalows, and encamping-grounds have already been noticed at pages 96, 7, and the cattle pounds at page 100. Government lands and the general land revenue administration of the district are fully noticed in Section C of this Chapter.

Statistics of Land Revenue.

Table No. XXIX gives figures for the principal items and the totals of land revenue collections since 1868-69. The remaining items for 1880-81 and 1881-82 are shown in the margin. Table No. XXXI gives details of balances, remissions, and agricultural advances for the last fourteen years; Table No. XXX shows the amount of assigned land revenue; while Table No. XIV gives the areas upon which the present land revenue of the district is assessed. Further details as to the basis, incidence, and working of the current Settlement will be found below in Section C.

Source of revenue.	1880-81	1881-82.
Surplus warrant talabána ...	170	...
Málikána or proprietary dues ...	38	14
Leases of gardens and groves ...	8,811	9,651
Fisheries	130	258
Dyes	20	20
Fees	220	220
Other items of miscellaneous land revenue	3,900	...

Education.

Table No. XXXVII gives figures for the Government and aided, high, middle and primary schools of the district. There is a District Middle School at Dera Ghází Khán, there are Vernacular Middle Schools for boys at Taunsá, Jámpur, Dájal, Rájanpur and Rájhan; while the vernacular primary shools are situated at Mangrota Sharki, Mangrota Gharbi, Bugláni, Sokar, Hairo Sharki, and Diára Sháh in the Sangárh *tahsíl;* at Lundan, Samina, Mahtan; Kotchuta, Mána, and Chotí in the Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl*; at Kotla Mughlán, Nowshera and Tibbi Lundan in the Jámpur *tahsíl;* and at Fázilpur, Shikarpur, Kasimpur, Nowshera, Kot Mithan, Asni, Umarkot and Miranpur in the Rájanpur *tahsíl.* The district lies within the Multán circle, which forms the charge of the Inspector of Schools at Multán.

Table No. XIII gives the statistics of education collected at the Census of 1881, and the general state of education has already been described at page 35. The number of indigenous schools in the district, the majority of which are the Qorán schools attached to mosques, is 501 with an attendance of 2,700 boys and 500 girls. In the indigenous schools the Qorán is taught to Muhammadans, and Nágri and book-keeping to Hindus; among them, the ten following are worthy of notice :—

The Perso-Arabic school at Taunsa, with an attendance of 32 boys under Maulvi Khudá Bakhsh.

The Perso-Qorán school at Mangrota Sharki, with an attendance of 30 boys, under Háfiz Kaura.

Chapter V, A.
General Administration.
Education.

The Perso-Qorán school at Basti Bozdár, with an attendance of 25 boys, under Maulvi Ahmad.

The Perso-Qorán school at Kot Kasráni, with an attendance of 33 boys, under Khán Muhammad.

The Perso-Arabic school at Derá Gházi Khán, with an attendance of 20 boys, under Maulvi Dín Muhammad.

The Lande school at Dera Gházi Khán, with an attendance of 40 boys, under Sobhu Rám.

The Arabic-Qorán school at Dera Gházi Khán, with an attendance of 27 boys, under Maulvi Abdul Rahmán.

The Persian-Arabic and Qorán school at Ghumman, with an attendance of 30 boys, under Maulvi Darvesh Muhammad.

The Persian-Arabic and Qorán school at Háji Gházi Sharki, with an attendance of 30 boys, under Maulvi Ahmad.

The Persian-Arabic and Qorán school at Bhabewála, with an attendance of 26 boys, under Maulvi Soád-ud-din.

Dera Gházi Khán district school.

This was at first a purely vernacular school, but on the completion of the present building became a district school in 1861. It consists of two blocks of buildings, a few paces from each other, accommodating (1) the middle school, and (2) the upper primary school, and situated just outside the city close to the Government dispensary at the point where the Cantonment road branches off. There are three separate branch schools in the city itself, where the lower primary department is taught. All of these are parts of the one district school, and are under the supervision of the one head master. A staff of 23 teachers is employed, *viz.*, six in the middle school, six in the upper primary, and 11 in the lower primary departments. The number of Muhammadan pupils in this school is very considerable, and is one of the very satisfactory features connected with it, the Biloch or semi-Biloch element of the trans-Indus being much more inclined to Government education than the other Muhammadan tribes of the cis-Indus districts.

The expenditure, number of pupils, and results of examinations for the last five years, will be seen in the accompanying table :—

Year.	Expenditure.	No. of boys.	Results of Examinations.		
			Middle School.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.
	Rs.				
1878-79	4,682	427	5	26	37
1879-80	4.589	482	5	14	44
1880-81	4,759	582	...	21	45
1881-82	5.190	637	4	36	55
1882-83	5,732	615	9	40	46

Meddical.

Table No. XXXVIII gives separate figures for the last five years for each of the dispensaries of the district, which are under the general control of the Civil Surgeon, and of native doctors at the remaining stations except Rájanpur, of which the regimental Surgeon of that station has charge.

[De]ra Ghází Khán [C]ivil hospital.

The Sadr Dispensary has existed for some 30 years. It stands to the west of the city, and forms three sides of a square, comprising

20 wards, a kitchen, operating room, and assistant's house. There are special arrangements for the privacy of female patients. The staff consists of a Civil Surgeon, Hospital Assistant, Compounder, two apprentices and menials.

Rájanpur Dispensary.

The dispensary at Rájanpur was opened on January 1st, 1862. It is situated on the main road to Mithankot at about 150 yards to the south of the town of Rájanpur. In the main building are a ward for nine male patients, an out-patient room, and a dispensing room. At some little distance from the main building there is a block containing three separate rooms and enclosures for female patients. There are also a good operation room, distinct from the rest of the buildings, and a house for the Hospital Assistant in charge. The dispensary is in charge of a selected Hospital Assistant assisted by one Compounder and one Dresser. The Civil Surgeon visits the dispensary daily, to supervise, perform operations, &c. The averages for the past five years are, expenditure Rs. 3,480; in-door patients 269, of whom 34 are females; out-door patients 10,177, of whom 2,461 are females; capital operations 46, of which 32 were cured and 8 relieved; minor operations 484.

Ecclesiastical.

There is a church at Dera Gházi Khán capable of seating some 50 persons. No Chaplain is posted there, but service is occasionally conducted by the Chaplain from Dera Ismáil Khán, and on other Sundays by the Rev. Arthur Lewis of the Church Missionary Society. There is also a small church of the Church Missionary Society in the city. The Rev. Mr. Lewis holds a weekly service there.

Head-quarters of other departments.

The canals in this district are under the charge of the Executive Engineer, Indus Canals, Dera Ghází Khán District, stationed at Dera Ghází Khán. The Superintending Engineer of the Canal has his head-quarters at Multán. The main road north and south of Dera Ghází Khán is under the Assistant Engineer at Dera Ghází Khán, who has charge of the public buildings of the district, while he is subordinate to the Executive Engineer, General Branch, at Dera Ismáil Khán. The military buildings are also in his charge. The telegraph lines and offices of the district are controlled by the Telegraph Superintendent at Dera Ismáil Khán; and the post offices by the Superintendent of Post Offices at Multán. There is no Customs (salt) Staff in this district. The Forests are under charge of the Assistant Conservator of the Multán Division, whose head-quarters are at Multán.

SECTION B.—MILITARY AND FRONTIER.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

The principal military station in the district is the Cantonment of Dera Ghází Khán adjoining the civil lines and close to the city. There is also a cantonment at Rájanpur, while the Frontier is protected by a chain of outposts, particulars of which are given below. The ordinary garrison of Dera Ghází Khán consists of one regiment of native cavalry and one of native infantry. The Rájanpur garrison is composed of one regiment of cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force. The cantonments and military

Chapter V, B.

Military and Frontier.

Cantonments, troops, &c.

Stations.	British regiment & Staff Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers & Men.		
		Native officers	Native cavalry.	Native infantry.
Dera Gázi Khán ...	20	29	537	816
Rájanpur ...	13	9	427	26

posts of the district belong to the Punjab Frontier Force, and the troops are under the command of the Brigadier-General Commanding Punjab Frontier Force at Abbottábád. The total garrison of the district, excluding strength of outposts as it stood in July 1882, is shown in the margin.

The figures are taken from the Quarter Master-General's distribution list for that month, and include those who are sick or absent. There are military outposts at Mangrotha, Vidor, Harrand, Muhammadpur and Bhándowáli, held by detachments of the Dera Ghází Khán garrison ; strength as follows :—

Mangrota .	40	Sabres	20 Bayonets.
Vidor ...	14	„	
Harrand ...	28	„	
Muhammadpur ...	12	„	
Bhándowáli ...	47	„	

Frontier Militia.

There are Frontier Militia stations at the places shown in the margin, given in their order from north to south, with strength of each post.

Posts.	Sabres.	Bayonets.
Jhok Bodho ..	8	...
Mangrota ...	3	...
Mahoí ...	13	4
Núrpur ...	9	2
Harraud ...	3	...
Drigrí ...	3	...
Ram-ka-thúl ...	17	8
Muhammadpur ...	3	...
Sabzal Kot ...	25	7
Tozáni ...	15	5
Dilbar ...	11	4
Bhándowálí ...	3	...
Shekhwálí ...	11	...

The Frontier Militia are a body of Biloch horsemen, practically mounted police, but whose duties are confined to the protection of the border, and who are under the orders, not of the civil authorities but of the officer commanding the Military Force of the district. The men composing the Militia are enlisted by the officer commanding the Frontier with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, upon the nomination of the principal Biloch Chiefs. They number in all 154 men, of all grades.

In addition to the Frontier Militia the following posts have, since the Militia Conference, which was held at Dera Ismáil Khán in 1873, been held by border police under the orders of the Deputy Commissioners :—Batil, Choti, Ganair, Vidor. These posts are held, Batil by four horsemen, Choti, by five horsemen, Ganair by five horsemen, and Vidor by four horsemen. Besides the above there is a border police post at Lal Goshi which is on the direct line between Rájanpur and Bhandowáli held by one Mazári *jamadár* and twelve footmen. This post is also directly under the Deputy Commissioner.

Border tribes.

The Biloch tribes beyond the border are: the Bozdárs, Khetráns, Máris, and Búgtis; but besides these it will have been seen that portions of the Kasráni, Lund, Khosa, Laghári, Gúrcháni and Mazári tribes also possess lands in the hills. Mr. Bruce estimates the strength of the tribes beyond the border in fighting men as follows :—

Bozdár	2,720
Khetán	4,000
Mári	4,000
Búgti	2,210
Total	12,930

Chapter V,

Military a[nd]
Frontier

Frontier reg[ula]tions.

Since British rule was established, the district has been, until recently, under the same laws as the rest of the province. But in 1872 and the following years a new regulation for the peace and government of the Frontier was passed by the Viceroy and Governor-General under 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section I. It is unnecessary to transcribe the Frontier regulations here. The purport of them is—

I.—That members of Frontier tribes acting in a manner hostile to the British Government may be detained, and their property confiscated. They may also be debarred from entering the district.

II.—No new hamlet, village, tower or walled enclosure may be erected within five miles of the Frontier without the Commissioner of the Division's sanction.

III.—Village communities may be fined for colluding with or harbouring prisoners, or for suppressing evidence.

IV.—Any person having a blood feud may be directed to reside in such place as may be desirable.

V.—A village may be removed from the Frontier on payment of compensation.

VI.—Trials may be made with the aid of a council of elders, who shall have the power to award fines.

VII.—The Deputy Commissioner, Magistrate of the District, has power to try certain cases ordinarily triable by a Court of Session.

VIII.—In cases of adultery the woman may be punished as well as the man.

These Regulations add greatly to the good government of the border. Even before the Regulations were issued, a great advance had been made in this respect. In 1857 there were 422 *sowárs* of the regular cavalry stationed along the Frontier. Now there are 113.

Frontier admi[nistra]tion.

The system of Frontier administration of this border differs entirely from that in force in Sindh. In Dera Gházi Khán the Frontier is mainly held by the Biloches themselves. In Sindh it is is held by the Sindh Frontier Force, the Biloches being all disarmed. In Sindh it is considered that to employ Biloches against their brother Biloches from beyond the border engenders blood feuds and leads to reprisals. The experience of this district does not sustain this theory, for the Biloches employed to guard the Frontier are looked upon by the hill Biloches much as the police are looked upon by their fellow natives in non-Frontier districts.

The Harrand

To show how efficient the Biloch guard of this border is, the combined Mári, Búgti and Khetrán raid of 1867 may be cited, when twelve hundred hill Biloches, led by Ghulám Hosein, a Mashori Búgti, came down upon the Harrand border. Two hundred and fifty of the raiders were killed, and the rest defeated by the Gúrcháni and Tibbi-Lúnd tribes who were on the alert, and were aided towards the latter part of the fight by a troop of the 5th Punjab Cavalry from Harrand.

Chapter V, B.

Military and Frontier.

Good understanding between the Deputy Commissioner and the independent chiefs.

An excellent understanding is preserved with the chiefs of the independent hill tribes. The Bozdár, Khetrán, Mári, and Búgti Chiefs have all a certain number of *sowárs* in the service of Government, by means of whom communication with these chiefs are kept up, and notice is received of any intended raids by the more turbulent men of the tribes. So thorough is the confidence which the hill chiefs have in the Deputy Commissioner, that he is enabled to make excursions into independent Bilochistán attended only by Biloches selected from both within and without the border. As a result of these excursions, intelligence was received of the presence of coal on the border of the Lúni-Pathán country just beyond the Khetrán boundary. Since the establishment of the Bilochistán agency, the Máris and Búgtis have been managed by the Governor-General's Agent at Kelát, and in 1883 the Khetráns were placed under the same authority.

Character of the independent Biloches.

The facility with which the country of the independent tribes can be explored has enabled us to arrive at a fairly correct idea of the primitive and warlike character of the half savage hill men. The following account by Mr. Fryer of an expedition made by him with the Deputy Commissioner in March 1871, gives the impressions he formed regarding the character of the Biloch, as he is seen when still removed from the influences of civilisation :—

Expedition to Bárkhán in 1871.

"Starting from Drigri we went through the Chachar Pass into the Phulkári plain, which, though it is considered tobe beyond our border, belongs in reality to one of our own tribes, the Gúrchánís. From the Phulkári plain we marched through the Sham, Paláwar, and Bhor plains to the Khetrán village of Mat. We then crossed the Tikal and Dowla hills to Bárkhán, where we encamped at Náhr-ka-kot. Bárkhán is situated in a very fertile plain, which is well watered by the Káha stream which comes down from the Jendrán hills, which form the barrier between the Biloch and Pathán tribes. At Mat and also at Náhr-ka-kot there were wide fields of wheat, and cultivation is capable of being largely increased.

Character to the Khetráns.

"The Khetráns are a peaceable and unaggressive tribe, but are kept in a state of constant anxiety by the Máris. As we approached Mat through a gorge which leads into the small valley in which it is situated, we saw the gleam of swords from a small look-out tower situated on a rock at the end of the gorge. We sent on those Khetráns who were with us to reassure the garrison of the little tower, who were blowing the fuses of their matchlocks and making ready for an onslaught from a supposed party of Mári raiders. Only three months before the date of our visit to Mat, twelve Khetráns belonging to that village were grazing cattle in a valley behind the village. The Máris surprised and killed the graziers, and carried off 180 head of cattle in sight of the village. The villagers were too few in number to venture down from the ridge on which the village stands to the assistance of their sons and brothers who were butchered before their eyes. We had a few of the dreaded Máris with us, and they were gazed at with peculiar interest by the people of Mat.

"At Bárkhán there is a steep hill like a pinnacle, on which sentries are always posted to give the alarm in case of the approach of a party of Máris. In every field there is a mud tower to which the former can escape when the alarm is given. The entry to the tower is by a ladder to the second storey, and the farmer draws his ladder up after him. Many of these towers had been abandoned, as being too far from the head village and

Chapter V

Military Frontie

from the reach of aid in case of necessity. There is a fort at Bárkhán, which belongs to the Leghári Chief Jamál Khán, who owns Leghári-Bárkhán. The Baháwalpur Náwab kept a garrison here when he held the Harrand-Dájal *iláka*.

Character c Máris

"From Bárkhán we rode for fourteen miles through a splendidly fertile plain, irrigable throughout to a low range of hills called Mag Mára. This range was formerly the boundary between the Leghári lands and those of the Hasni tribe. The Hasnís formerly occupied the Nassou plain, but were expelled by the Máris, and have taken refuge with the Khetráns. The chief of the Hasnís, a man called Towakli, lost his father, two brothers, and a son at the hands of the Máris. The ruined homes of the Hasnís are still to be seen in the Nassou plain, and were pointed out to me by Towakli. We next reached the Chat plain, from whence we again entered the Phulkári plain and crossed the Mári mountain to return into the Dera Ghází Khán district. The Paláwar, Bhor Máranj, and Nassou plains are all culturable, and there are men to cultivate them, if only the different tribes could be induced to refrain from molesting each other. The Máris are the strongest tribe on the border, and there is no tribe which can hold its own against them. The Búgtis are finer men, and said to be more courageous than the Máris, but they are not so strong in numbers. None of the other tribes can stand single-handed against the Máris.

Biloch *chap* plundering e tions

"It is not often that the Biloches meet each other in fight, tribe to tribe. The ordinary rule is that small parties of a tribe go out on a marauding expedition. These parties are called *chapáos*, and their object is to murder and plunder only those enemies whom they can surprise. The consequence is that the Máris themselves suffer from the present anarchy. It is only when they have been exasperated beyond bearing, that they assemble a *lashkar* or army to punish a tribe which has been retaliating on them by sending *chapáo* for *chapáo*; and when a *lashkar* is assembled, those for whom it is intended generally contrive to be out of the way. I believe that all the border tribes would be glad to see the British Government come in with a strong hand and enforce order. The Máris are elated with their successes in the Bolán Pass and in Kachi, which have considerably enriched them; but if they once saw that they had to deal with a power which could not be outraged with impunity, they would soon settle down. To the other tribes any protector would be acceptable.

Contrast betw independent dependent B

"The wild hill men see the Biloches from within our border sleek and well-to-do, and they contrast their own condition with that of our subjects. The hill man is lean, hungry, unkempt, clad in filthy rags and sheepskins, in constant fear of his life, never able to call the cattle, which form his only wealth, his own. The plain Biloch from within our border has a suit of English cotton cloth, a good mare to ride, and is prosperous and free from anxiety. The element of danger has a charm of its own to the Biloch as to all wild tribes, but it is a charm which the stern realities of hunger and privation are fast dissipating. The hill Biloches live from hand to mouth, and are often reduced to great straits. Most of them grow on crops, but live by keeping herds of cattle, which they graze in the numerous plains of their country. When grass is scarce, and the graziers are scattered comes the season for *chapáos*. Of course the victims of a *chapáo*, if they escape with their lives, can join a return *chapáo*; but a *chapáo* must, I should say, be very profitable to repay those who join one for the trouble and fatigue they undergo. The members of a *chapáo* have to travel long distances by night, lying concealed by day, and they have no food but what flour they can carry with them, which they dare not light a fire to bake. They often end by falling into an ambuscade themselves, or by finding heirt intended victims too much on the alert for an attack to be ventured.

[Chap]ter V, C.

[Land] and Land [Re]venue.

[Differences] between the [Resi]dent and the [Depende]nt Biloches.

Again a raid, though successful, is not always remunerative. On our way back from Bárkhán we met a party of Máris returning from a raid on the Lúni-Patháns. The Máris were half starved and worn out with fatigue, having been out for three weeks. The plunder was about sufficient to give a third of a bullock or cow to each man after deducting the one-fifth share of the plunder (*panjak*) which must be paid to the *túmandár*."

SECTION C.—LAND AND LAND REVENUE.

SETTLEMENTS.

[Su]mmary Set[tle]ments.

There have been three Summary Settlements in the district. They took place in Sambat 1906 (1849-50 A.D.), Sambat 1910 (1853-54 A.D.) and Sambat 1916 (1859-60 A.D.)

[Firs]t Summary [Settleme]nt, 1849-50 [A] . D.

The first Summary Settlement was based on the estimated average produce of the three years preceding it, and nearly ruined the district. The share of produce assumed was the share known in the district as *mahsúl* or the Government share of produce, and the price current of the years on which its value was deduced was very high. The *jama* assessed at this Settlement was—

Tahsíl	Sangarh	Rs. 57,770
"	Dera Ghází Khán	" 1,95,775
"	Jámpur	" *96,388
"	Rájanpur	" 89,035
	Total	Rs. 4,38,968

Sir John Lawrence, in his Secretary's No. 196 of the 9th of March 1854, wrote as follows regarding the first and second Summary Settlements:—

"The Chief Commissioner, having visited a large portion of the Dera Ghází Khán district, and ascertained that notwithstanding the very considerable reductions which had been given in the late Summary Settlement, much discontent still continued amongst the agriculturists, determined to go over the assessment with the Deputy Commissioner. This was accordingly done, and, as far as possible, in the presence of the complainants. Mithankot appeared to be the *pargana* in which the people were most discontented.

"The district may be divided into two great tracts—that lying along the banks of the Indus, where, though wells are to be found, the cultivation mainly depends on the autumnal flooding; and lands along the foot of the mountain range, which depend for their irrigation on the hill streams.

"The soil of Dera Ghází Khán is generally a tenacious clay, fertile if well irrigated, but almost perfectly sterile without water. The people appear to be indolent and improvident, but rather docile than otherwise for Muhammadans. The Biloch race, which is the dominant one, hardly cultivate at all themselves, but live on the profits derived from their lands as proprietors. They are, as is well known, a hardy and predatory race. Nine-tenths of the culturable area, and perhaps more, is lying waste. The country requires both population and irrigation before the waste can be brought under cultivation. There is now much greater peace and security than have probably ever prevailed; but the country is to a considerable extent open to depredation from the tribes in the adjacent hills. Much of the poverty and desolation still apparent have been caused by the inroads of

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* Subsequently enhanced to Rs. 1,03,484 on the transfer of two villages from the Muzaffargarh District, and the confiscation of a *máfi* grant.

those tribes. In various places the course of old canals and the sites of ancient villages can be traced.

"With such a soil in such a locality, and with such a people, careful attention is essentially necessary, not only when making the assessments, but at every harvest, in order to ascertain how the assessments work: the people have very generally expressed a desire during the last two years to revert to the old system of payment in kind. It doubtless suits their improvident, indolent habits, and has the advantage of being adapted to the uncertainty of the harvests. But after visiting a large portion of the district and duly weighing its peculiarities, the Chief Commissioner can see no reason why, under careful and vigilant supervision, a money assessment should not become as popular, and work in every respect as well as it has done in other parts of the Bengal Presidency,

"The evils of the systems of *batái* and *kankut* are notorious; they make the Government officers the corn-factors of the country; they keep the people in a state of pupilage; they necessitate the employment of a host of harpies, and corrupt both the people and the public servants. A money assessment appears not to have received a fair trial in the district; the assessments were originally fixed too high; sufficient margin was not allowed for the oscillation of prices and the variations of seasons: hence an assessment, which originally pressed heavily on the agriculturists, became unbearable when prices fell consequent on the general prosperity of the Punjab, while the averages of the harvests in the district were inferior. There is little doubt that cultivation has decreased in Dera Gházi Khan during the last three years. Reductions which would probably have proved amply sufficient if promptly granted, coming too late, have not given adequate relief. It is essentially necessary that the land revenue be at once put on a proper footing, and that the people be made as contented as they are in other parts of the Punjab.

"The assessment for 1853-54 by the *kistbandi* appears to be Rs. 4,55,504 (fractions omitted); the late reductions are estimated at Rs. 71,534. On this a further abatement of Rs. 25,151 has been given, making a total reduction of Rs. 96,685, or upwards of 20 per cent. The southern part of the district is the most lightly assessed, for there the landed proprietors have enjoyed in many instances a kind of *malikáná* or *talúkdári* allowance under the name of *bharát* or *kasur*, and as they are a numerous and warlike body essential to the security of the country in the event of incursions from the hillmen, these privileges should be maintained. At a rough estimate the Chief Commissioner considers that eight annas per cultivated *bigha*, two of which are about equal to an acre, is ample for lands watered by the hill streams, and twelve annas for those flooded from the Indus. The rate should vary also with reference to locality. Thus lands which get the first flooding from the hills are the best of the class; those which lie most remote are usually the worst.

"The inundations from the Indus are perhaps more capricious and uncertain than from most rivers. If the water lies on the surface, leaving a deposit, the fertilizing effect is of course great. Where the water rushes over the soil, as is the case where the latter has a fall, or where the floods rise high, much damage ensues; the good soil is often converted into sterile sand. The *julpa*, a few miles north of Dera Gházi Khán, has in this way done great damage. It will sometimes also happen that flooded land remains too long under water to admit of cultivation. All the evils and uncertainty of alluvion and diluvion appear to be in full force on the banks of the Indus. The local officer's particular attention should be directed to the circular which the late Board issued on this subject.

[F]irst Summary [Settle]ment, 1849-50 A.D.

"The land irrigated by mountain streams should also require great attention. The chief cultivation appears to be in the *kharíf* season: the surface of the land is covered with a net-work of curved embankments, all of which are connected together. The hill streams are directed into the nearest fields, and, as they are filled, the water is allowed to pass on to the adjacent ones. In this way a large area receives a thorough saturation in a favourable season, but many of these hill streams fail to a greater or lesser extent. Unless rain falls on the hills, the floods do not come down. For the last three years the supply of water has been deficient. Without water, as has been already observed, there can be no cultivation.

"In a country, such as is here described, great care and prompt action are necessary. If our officers are too rigid in their demands, the country will be depopulated and the people driven away; if too lax, the legitimate interests of Government must suffer. A money assessment is perfectly bearable if our officers are equal to their duties and responsibilities. Directly the season will admit of it, the European officers should take a rapid tour through their district and verify the report which the *tahsildárs* should have already prepared. Minute and searching scrutiny is not necessary. Very ordinary observation will convince them of the accuracy of these reports. A cursory glance will show the state of the crops, whether the mountain streams have come down or not, whether the Indus has wasted or irrigated the soil. The circumstance that the district has four officers, two at Dera Gházi Khán and two stationed at Asni, should facilitate this supervision. If no calamity has occurred, the revenue can be easily collected; if a failure has taken place, a half, one-third, or a quarter may be suspended; if the ensuing season is favourable, such suspension could be made good; but if two failures occur in succession, it will probably be expedient to remit the balance.

"The Chief Commissioner, in conclusion, requests that the returns for the revised Summary Settlement of the district may be carefully prepared and furnished to your office, in which should be included every village in the district, whether the assessment has been revised or not; this will form the new rent-roll, and show the land tax as it will stand for the future."

[Sir Jo]hn Lawrence's [letter] shows why a [fixed] assessment is [diffic]ult to work in [th]is district.

The above letter contains a good account of the peculiarities of the district and of the reasons which make a fixed assessment less easy to work in this than in most other districts. Sir John Lawrence, after weighing all the objections to a fixed assessment, deliberately decided in favour of it. The reductions made in consequence of Sir John Lawrence's letter were very considerable.

[The] second Sum[mar]y Settlement [18]53-54, A.D.

The second Summary Settlement, as finally adopted, stood as follows:—

Tahsíl	Sangarh	Rs.	40,448
"	Dera Ghází Khán	"	1,66,771
"	Jámpur	"	75,797
"	Rájanpur	"	65,799
	Total	"	3,48,815

The second Summary Settlement was thus a reduction of 20·53 per cent. on the first. At the second Summary Settlement measurements were made. The measurements were very rough, and usually only the cultivated area was measured.

[T]hird Summary [Settle]ment, 1859-60 A.D.

The third Summary Settlement was again a reduction on the second. Many villages in the Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl* had suffered by the Kála inundation, which was not stopped till 1857. The measurements of the cultivated lands were revised at the third

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The third Summary Settlement, 1859 A.D.

Summary Settlement, but they were not in any way superior in accuracy to the measurements of the second Summary Settlement. The assessments of the third Summary Settlement stood as follows :—

Tahsil	Sangarh	Rs.	36,686
"	Dera Gházi Khán	"	1,55,104
"	Jámpur	"	71,064
"	Rájanpur	"	66,631
	Total	"	3,29,485*

There was a reduction of 8·81 per cent upon the second Summary Settlement, and a further reduction of 7 per cent. upon the first Summary Settlement without counting the Rájanpur *jágír*.

Evils that resulted from the first Summary Settlement.

It is impossible to categorise all the mischief done by the first Summary Settlement. Many villages had to be taken under direct management, and many had to be farmed; but the real extent of the evil done can never be fully known. Many land-owners deserted their lands. Several of these land-owners reclaimed them when the assessments were lowered, but many had parted with their lands for sums just sufficient to pay the Government demand for one harvest. The over assessment of the first Summary Settlement resulted partly from the sudden substitution of cash for grain collections, and partly from the mistake of taking the average prices of so short a period as three years, in which period prices ran high, as the standard of prices from which to fix the value of the Government share of the gross produce of the district.

Working of the third Summary Settlement.

The third Summary Settlement worked remarkably well. There were a few balances, but remissions had to be given in only two villages, one in the Dera Gházi Khán and one in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*, owing to deterioration of soil. The bursting of the Sháh Jamál *band* in 1871 would have affected the assessments of the Jámpur *tahsíl*, had it not been that the assessments were framed before the *band* was made. The failure of the Dhingána Canal will be a possible element of disturbance hereafter. The villages on the Dhingána Canal have had no remissions hitherto, and many of them have suffered considerably. Sales and mortgages of land are very frequent in this district. These are due to the extravagance of the land-owners or to temporary causes, snch as failure of canal-supply, and not to the pressure of the revenue. The table on page 113 compares the area of the third Summary Settlement with the area as ascertained at the Regular Settlement. The increase on the total area is 1,789,774 acres, or 161·7 per cent. The increase on the waste area is 406,529 acres, or 173·33 per cent. The increase on the *máfi* area is 33,588 acres, or 193·17 per cent. The increase on the culturable area is 979,205, or 468·3 per cent. The increase on the abandoned area is 33,672 acres, or 10·42 per cent. The increase on the irrigated area is 117,153 acres, or 81·1 per cent. The increase on the unirrigated area is 219,637 acres or 124·9 per cent. The increase on the total cultivated area is 336,790 acres or 103·4 per cent. The increase on the cultivated and abandoned area is 370,462 acres, or 57·1 per cent.

* Including Rs. 11,425, the nominal assessment on the Rájanpur *jágír*.

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Working of the third Summary Settlement.

For the purposes of comparison, the area of the Summary Settlement is next to useless as regards the waste and culturable areas, which were not measured at the previous Settlements with the slightest pretence to accuracy. The *rakh* area, which was not measured at the Summary Settlement, is not shown as part of the area found at the revised Settlement. The *máfi* area of the Regular Settlement is increased by the inclusion of *mauzah* Sakhi Sarwar, which is entirely exempt from assessment, and which was not measured at the Summary Settlements. The increase in cultivation and irrigation as now shown should be approximately accurate, for the extension of canals since the last Summary Settlement and the erection of inundation dams, together with the normal development of the district, increased cultivation very largely. The Massúwah, Fazlwah, and Dhori Canals have been excavated since the last Summary Settlement, whilst the Mánka, Dhúndi and Núr Canals have been very largely extended. So much waste land has been cleared since 1859 that the appearance of the district has been altered.

Area of the present Settlement.

The unassessed area is now 23·84 per cent. of the total area. The culturable area is 41 per cent. of the total area. The irrigated area, in which is included the Cháhi-náhri, Cháhi, and Kálápáni area is 40·24 per cent. of the cultivated area, 26·21 per cent. of the cultivated and abandoned area, and 9 per cent. of the total area. The cultivated area is 23 per cent., and the cultivated and abandoned area, is 35·16 per cent. of the total area.*

Jama of the district the year preceding the new assessment.

The *jama* of the district for the year 1872-73, which preceded the submission of the new assessments, exclusive of the date tree assessment of Dera Ghází Khán *tahsíl*, and after allowing for two transfers of area between this district and the Dera Ismail Khán district, and for alterations of the rent-roll owing to the grant, lapse, and resumption of *máfis*, and to alluvion and diluvion, stood as follows:—

Tahsíl Sangarh ...	...	...	Rs. 37,055
„ Dera Ghází Khán	...	...	„ 1,53,118
„ Jámpur ...	...	...	„ 70,295
„ Rájanpur ...	...	...	„ 55,809
	Total	...	„ 3,16,277
Rájanpur *jágír*	...	...	„ 11,425
	Total	...	„ 3,27,702

The table on page 113 gives a rate of 7 annas 8 pie on the present cultivated area, and of 5 annas on the present cultivated and abandoned area, as against a rate of 15 annas 7 pie on the former cultivated area, and of 7 annas 8 pie on the former cultivated and abandoned area. Of this *jama* Rs. 3,14,015 were realized after allowing for alluvion and diluvion, adding Rs. 166 on account of resumed *máfis*, and deducting a pension of Rs. 1,200 per annum granted to the Mazári chief from the land revenue on account of the reduction of his appointment as *risáldár* of the Frontier Militia.

* By abandoned area is meant the area lately thrown out of cultivation.

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Comparison of the 3rd Summary Settlement and Regular Settlement Areas in the Dera Gházi Khán District.

Jama of the district for the year preceding the new assessment.

Tahsíl.	Total area.	Unassessed.			Culturable.	Abandoned.	Cultivated.		Total cultivated.	Total of cultivated and abandoned.
		Waste.	Mafi.	Total.			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.		
	Former area									
Sangarh ...	2,79,195	1,34,912	238	1,35,150	33,616	63,198	5,677	41,554	47,231	1,10,429
D. G Khán ...	3,09,727	1,358	1,616	2,974	47,607	1,15,463	1,01,119	42,564	1,43,683	2,59,146
Jámpur ...	2,25,181	...	9,265	9,265	35,395	1,10,049	20,884	49,588	70,472	1,80,521
Rájanpur ..	2,94,889	97,694	6,220	1,03,914	92,457	34,425	21,689	42,404	64,093	98,518
Total ...	11,08,992	2,33,964	17,339	2,51,303	2,09,075	2,23,135	1,49,369	1,76,110	3,25,479	6,48,614
	Present area.*									
Sangarh ...	4,04,632	1,18,765	20	1,18,785	1,27,529	35,682	10,209	1,12,428	1,22,637	1,58,319
D. G. Khán ...	8,20,222	2,09,621	43,762	2,53,383	1,54,519	1,78,841	1,64,407	69,077	2,33,484	4,12,325
Jámpur ...	6,33,322	1,60,540	1,358	1,61,898	1,77,081	1,06,883	58,182	1,29,276	1,87,458	2,94,341
Rájanpur ...	10,40,590	1,51,567	5,787	1,57,354	7,29,151	35,401	33,724	84,966	1,18,690	1,54,091
Total ...	28,98,776	6,40,493	50,927	6,91,420	11,88,280	3,56,807	2,66,522	3,95,747	6,62,269	10,19,076
Increase ...	17,89,784	4,06,129	33,588	4,40,117	9,79,205	33,672	1,17,153	2,19,637	3,36,790	3,70,462
Percentage of increase ...	161·7	173·33	193·7	175·13	468·3	10·42	81·1	124·9	103·4	57·1

Regular Settlement 1869—74 A.D.

In April 1869 a Regular Settlement was begun under the control of Mr. Fryer, who reported the results in 1875. The assessment circles fixed by him have been fully described at pages 74—7. They stand as follows :—

Tahsíls Sangarh and Dera Gházi Khán.

The Sailáb circle.	The Danda circle.
The Cháhi-Nahri circle.	The Pachád circle.

Tahsíl Jámpur.

The Sailáb circle.	The Pachád circle.
The Cháhi-Nahri circle.	The Kálápáni circle.

The Dagar circle.

Tahsíl Rájanpur.

The Sailáb circle.	The Cháhi-Nahri circle.
The Gharkáb circle.	The Nahri circle.

The Pachád circle.

Produce-estimate *jama*.

The *jama* of the district by the produce and plough estimates is shown on the next page.

The Government share of produce.

Mr. Fryer writes : "I assumed $\frac{1}{8}$th the gross produce as the Government share as a general rule, because, taking the proprietor's share of the produce to be $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{16}$ of the remainder, the proprietor's gross share is $\frac{39}{128}$ or nearly $\frac{19}{64}$. The Settlement Commissioner laid it down to me as a general rule that where rents are paid in kind the Government share of the net assets should not be one-half. Rents paid in kind are subject to deductions on account of the pay of village servants, and a further deduction should be made to allow for the difference between *bázár* and village prices. The share of Government being half the net assets where rents are paid in kind, it should, the Settlement Commissioner considers, be $\frac{1}{5}$ the gross produce where half the gross produce

* The unassessed area is 23·84 per cent. of the total area. The culturable area is 41 per cent. of the total area. The irrigated area is 40·24 per cent. of the cultivated area, 26·1 per cent. of the cultivated and abandoned area, and 9 per cent. of the total area. The cultivated area is 23 per cent. of the total area, and the cultivated and abandoned area is 35·16 of the total area.

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Produce-estimate *jama.*

Tahsíl.	Chakla.	Share of produce assumed to represent the *jama.*	Estimated produce *jama.*	Number of ploughs.	Estimated plough *jama.*
			Rs.		Rs.
Sangarh ...	Cháhi-Nahri ...	1-8th	9,710	971	9,710
" ...	Sailáb ...	1-8th	1,929	251	1,757
" ...	Danda ...	1-8th	12,000	1,185	10,665
" ...	Pachád ...	1-8th	44,694	3,548	35,480
	Total ...	...	68,333	5,955	57,612
Dera Ghází Khán	Cháhi-Nahri ...	1-8th	2,02,392	11,591	1,89,305
" ...	Sailáb ...	1-8th	30,182	2,811	35,817
" ...	Danda ...	1-10th	28,753	2,597	23,148
" ...	Pachád ...	1-8th	73,246	4,478	31,780
	Total ...	...	3,34,573	21,477	2,80,050
Jámpur ...	Cháhi-Nahri ...	1-8th	1,01,062	3,190	51,040
" ...	Sailáb ...	1-8th	9,523	565	6,780
" ...	Kálápáni ...	1-8th	14,772	264	5,214
" ...	Pachád ...	1-8th	82,226	2,840	39,050
" ...	Dagar ...	1-12th	172	59	486
	Total ...	...	2,07,755	6,918	1,02,570
Rájanpur ...	Cháhi-Nahri ...	1-8th	28,407	1,704	20,427
" ...	Nahri ...	1-10th	4,996	212	2,084
" ...	Sailab ...	1-8th	79,290	4,244	45,971
" ...	Gharkháb ...	1-8th	23,546	1,683	19,919
" ...	Pachád ...	1-8th	4,225	807	4,301
	Total ...		1,40,464	8,650	92,702
	Grand Total for the district		7,51,125	43,000	5,32,934

The Government share of produce.

is paid as rent. The usual share paid in this district is $\frac{19}{64}$, so that if $\frac{1}{5}$ is the proportion to take where the proprietor receives half the gross produce, $\frac{19}{160}$, or as nearly as possible $\frac{1}{8}$, is the proper share to take where the proprietor receives only $\frac{19}{64}$ or nearly $\frac{5}{16}$. Where the proprietor's share is 50, Government should take 20; where the proprietor's share is 29·7, the share of Government should be 12·5. I have, therefore, assumed $\frac{1}{8}$ as the share of Government in the produce of this district, lowering the share where the proprietor receives less than $\frac{19}{64}$ of the gross produce. In all cases the Government share of produce is calculated by the same process as that which I have here explained."

Revenue rates adopted.

The revenue rates adopted were as follows:—

Sangarh Tahsil.

	Cháhi-Nahri Circle.	Danda Circle.	Pachád Circle.	Sailáb Circle.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-Nahri... ...	1 4 0	......	......	......
Cháhi	1 0 10	0 14 2	0 14 2	1 0 10
Sailáb...	0 11 0	0 11 0	......	0 11 0
Pachád	0 4 4	0 8 8	0 8 8	0 8 8

Revenue rates adopted.

Dera Gházi Khán Tahsíl.

	Cháhi-Nahri Circle.	Danda Circle.	Pachád Circle.	Sailáb Circle.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-nahri *ek-fasli* ...	1 8 0	1 3 0	1 3 0	1 7 5
Do. *do-fasli* ...	5 0 0	......	......	*1 7 5
Cháhi	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 4 0	......
Banjri	1 3 9	0 13 8	0 13 8	0 15 9
Sailáb	1 2 9	1 2 9	1 2 9	1 2 9
Pachád	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0
Garden	2 8 0	......	......	......

Jámpur Tahsíl.

	Cháhi-Nahri Circle.	Sailáb Circle.	Kálápáni Circle.	Pachád Circle.	Dagar Circle.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-nahri *ek-fasli* ...	1 14 3	1 14 3	...	...	...
" *do-fasli* ...	4 0 0	...	...	...	...
Cháhi	1 8 0	1 2 2	1 2 2	1 2 2	...
Sailáb	1 0 11	1 0 11	..	...	...
Banjri, 1st Class ...	1 1 2	1 1 2	1 8 2	...	...
" 2nd Class ...	...	...	0 9 4	...	...
Pachád	...	...	0 3 0	...	...
" 1st Class ...	...	...	...	1 0 6	...
" 2nd Class ...	...	...	...	0 0 3½	0 1 5

Rájanpur Tahsíl.

	Cháhi-Nahri Circle.	Nahri Circle.	Sailáb Circle.	Gharkáb Circle.	Pachád Circle.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cháhi-Nahri *ek-fasli* ...	2 1 10	1 9 1	1 9 1	2 1 10	...
" *do-fasli* ...	4 0 0	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	...
Cháhi	1 5 7	1 5 7	1 5 7	1 5 7	0 5 7
Sailáb	1 1 2	...	1 1 2	1 1 2	1 1 2
Banjri	1 0 9	0 13 6	1 0 9	1 0 9	1 0 9
Pachád	...	...	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0

Difference between the revenue rates of the *tahsíls* explained.

On these rates Mr. Fryer remarks : "The Cháhi-Nahri rate of Dera Ghází Khán is low, because the Cháhi-Nahri circle is very large. The rate used in Dera Ghází Khán was an average one, drawn from two calculations—one for superior and one for inferior villages. In Rájanpur the Cháhi-Nahri maximum revenue rate is high, because the larger number of villages are in the Rájanpur *jágír*, and had been paying in kind. I took one-sixth the gross produce to calculate my maximum revenue rate. The Jámpur Cháhi-nahri circle is smaller, and of a more uniform fertility than the Dera Ghází Khán. In Sangarh there is only one canal ; the *do-fasli* rate is highest in Dera Ghází Khán. The *do-fasli* lands lie round the town of Dera Ghází Khán, and have great facilities of market and such like. The Cháhi revenue rate is about the same in all the *tahsíls*, except Sangarh, where the Danda wells are especially bad. The Sailáb revenue-rate is also fairly equal. It is highest in Dera Ghází Khán, which might be expected, and lowest in

* Cháhi Sailáb.

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Difference between the revenue rates of the *tahsíls* explained.

Sangarh. The Banjri revenue-rate is highest iu Jámpur. This is because the Banjri cultivation is in some cases assisted by the river. The Dera Gházi Khán Banjri revenue-rate is higher than the Rájanpur, which result is due to the poverty of soil of the Nahri circle in Rájanpur. The Pachád rate is highest in Jámpur. This is due to the Kahá stream. The rate would be higher still in Jámpur, but the Kálápáni perennial irrigation has been classed separately. The hill stream cultivation of the Rájanpur *tahsíl* is very poor."

Jama sanctioned less than the estimates.

The following table shows the previous *jama* and the *jamas* sanctioned and actually assessed for each *tahsíl*, compared with the estimated produce plough and revenue-rate *jama*:—

Comparison between the jamas arrived at by the estimates and the jamas sanctioned.

Tahsíl.	Jama by produce estimate	Jama by plough estimate.	Jama by Revenue rate.	Jama of 1872-73.	New Jama sanctioned.	New Jama actually assessed.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sangarh	68,333	57,612	67,381	37,055	50,559	49,118
Dera Ghazi Khán ...	3,34,573	2,80,050	3,03,862	1,53,118	2,17,080	2,07,761
Jámpur	2,07,755	1,02,570	1,12,873	70,295	94,827	93,609
Rájanpur	1,40,464	92,702	1,19,896	67,234	91,606	84,433
Total ..	7,51,125	5,32,934	6,04,012	3,27,702	4,54,072	4,34,921

The sanctioned *jama* falls below the three estimates. The produce estimate is probably somewhat high, owing to the fact that in the year of measurements the cultivated area was greater than usual, and also to the fact that there may have been some erroneous entries of fallow land as cultivated. In this district cultivation is so precarious, owing to its dependence on the rise of the river, and on the rainfall in the hills, that it would never be safe to assess up to anything like the produce-estimate of a good or even of an average year.

The *jama* actually distributed less than that sanctioned.

The *jama* actually distributed was less by Rs. 19,151, or 4·21 per cent., than the *jama* sanctioned on the Assessment Reports. The following table shows the new demands as actually assessed in the various circles:—

Assessment Circle.	Tahsíl Sangarh.	Tahsíl Dera Gházi Khán.	Tahsíl Jámpur.	Tahsíl Rájanpur.
Chahi-Nahri	6,880	1,47 706	48,379	21,192
Sailab	2,007	19,702	6,039	40,145
Kálápáni	......	......	5,189	......
Danda	7,623	18,675	......	......
Pachad	32,608	21,678	33,798	2,832
Dagar	......	......	210	......
Gharkab	......	......	......	17,207
Nahri	......	......	......	3,057
Total ...	49,118	2,07,761	93,609	84,433

Amount of increase realized by the new *jama*.

The new *jama* was an advance of Rs. 1,07,219, or 32·75 per cent. upon the *jama* of the previous year, without counting the Rs. 6,357

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of the date tree assessment, which is now realized with the land revenue. Of the new *jama* Rs. 24,567 are progressive.

Amount of increase realized by the new *jama*.

Tahsil Sangarh	... ...	Rs. 599
" Dera Ghâzi Khân	.. ..	" 20,501
" Jámpur	... ...	" 282
" Rájanpur	... ...	" 3,185
Total		24,567

Rs. 9,094 are assigned in *kasur* or service grants, Rs. 36,500 represent the grants made to the *túmandárs*, Rs. 11,161-12-0 are assigned in *jágír*, and Rs. 3,755-8-0, the equivalent to a reduction of 1 per cent. on the *jama*, are assigned to the *zaildárs*. There remain Rs. 3,49,842-12-0, the *jama* immediately payable,* and Rs. 24,567 which are progressive. The immediate increase on the former *jama* realized was, without reckoning the revenue assigned, 11·40 per cent.; including the progressive increase, it was 19·23 per cent.; adding the sum assigned to the *túmandárs* in *inám*, which is an asset of the present Settlement, the increase to the *jama* was 23 per cent. immediately and 30·81 per cent. progressively.

Local cesses.

The local cesses in this district were previously 15·12 per cent. upon the land revenue. The cesses now, including a five per cent. instead of a two per cent. *patwárí* cess, amount to Rs, 20-13-4 upon the land revenue. The appointment of *dharwáís* having been done away with, the increase to the *patwárí* cess is no real burden to the people, as the payment of *dharwáís* in kind cost more than the extra cess payable to *patwárís* will do. Reckoning the local cesses now at Rs. 20-13-4 per cent.,† they amount to Rs. 90,608 upon the present land revenue as against Rs. 49,856 upon the previous land revenue; and adding cesses to the former and present land revenues, the total increase is 40·65 per cent. or an increase of 7·9 in excess of the increase of 32·75 per cent. upon the land revenue proper.

Instalments.

The fixed demand for land revenue is collected in four equal instalments, in June, July, December, and February of each year, the two former being the instalments for the *rabí* and the two latter for the *kharíf*.

Incidence of new assessment.

The rates at which the *jama* distributed falls on the cultivated area per acre are as follows:—

Tahsil.		*Rate.*
Sangarh	... ...	Rs. 0 5 7
Dera Ghâzi Khân	... ...	" 0 14 8
Jámpur	... ...	" 0 8 0
Rájanpur	... ...	" 0 11 5

*N. B.—In this sum is included Rs. 262, the assessment of the Gyamal Darkhast, *tahsíl* Rájanpur, which will not be realized until Government may so direct.

† Lambardári	... ...	Rs. 5 0 0
Patwári	... ...	" 5 0 0
Road Fund	... ...	" 1 0 0
School Fuud	... ...	" 1 0 0
Dak Fund	... ...	" 0 8 0
Local cess	... ...	" 8 5 4
Total	... ...	20 13 4

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The rate on the cultivated area of the whole district per acre is ten annas six pie.

The new assessment very light.

Mr. Fryer writes thus of his assessments: "The new *jamas* are exceedingly light, and it would be difficult to justify them by any of the estimates used in assessing. When the increase in the *jamas* is compared with the 81 per cent. increase in the irrigated area, or the 103 per cent. increase in the cultivated area, the great moderation of the Government demand becomes even more obvious. The position of the district and the hazards to which cultivation in it is exposed from the precarious nature of the irrigation on which it depends, added to the character of the people, must be appealed to as forming sufficient grounds for a low assessment. The policy of the Punjab Government has been declared to be in favour of light assessment, particularly in Frontier districts, and it was in pursuance of this policy that the *jama* sanctioned on the assessment reports was reduced. My assessments have been made with the full knowledge and concurrence of the Government, so that if they are lighter than they might have been, it is because it was considered right that they should be so, and not because the capabilities of the district were understated or under-estimated."

The term for which the present Settlement will run.

The Regular Settlement has been sanctioned for a term of twenty years, which term has been taken to commence from the *kharíf* harvest of Sambat 1930 (November and December, 1873). The new assessments, however, came into force only nominally from the *kharíf* of Sambat 1930, as they had not been distributed in time to be collected at that harvest. The increased assessment due at the *kharíf* was remitted, and the *rabí* instalment only collected according to the new assessment. The Settlement was granted for a term of twenty years, on the understanding that, if a project for a new canal be carried out, the assessment of canal-irrigated lands should be open to reconsideration. The new canal projected is to be a perennial one, and it is to act as a feeder to the existing inundation canals. If constructed, it may, therefore, render necessary a review of the existing arrangements for assessing canal-irrigated lands.

Assessment of date trees.

The revenue from date trees was realized up to the date of the present Settlement in three ways:—

(1). By the sale of the fruit of date tree groves to contractors.

(2). By fixed leases (*múthas*) of certain trees granted to individuals at a low rate. The *múthadar* paid a fixed sum per annum to Government, and became lessee of the Government rights over the fruit of the date trees.

(3) "*Ghora kach.*"—This was a system of rough appraisement. The date tree contractor rode round and fixed the value of the fruit on certain trees. The owner of the land in which the trees grow had to pay the sum fixed as representing the Government share of the produce of the trees.

The following figures show the amount for which the Government share in the fruit of date tree groves was sold by auction for the years 1861-62 to 1873-74:—

1861-62	...	Rs. 7,200	1868-69	...	Rs. 9,500
1862-63	...	" 8,800	1869-70	...	" 9,500
1863-64	...	" 9,950	1870-71	...	" 10,650
1864-65	...	" 9,350	1871-72	...	" 11,700
1865-66	...	" 9,400	1872-73	...	" 11,950
1866-67	...	" 9,500	1873-74	...	" 10,660
1867-68	...	" 9,500			

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Assessment of date trees.

The income from fixed leases was Rs. 1,714 per annum, and the income realized in the year preceding the Regular Settlement by the *ghorá kach* system was Rs. 617-9-0. Besides the trees from which revenue was realized by the three methods, there were some trees assessed with the land revenue at Rs. 1,090-4-0 per annum.

At the Regular Settlement it was decided that the complicated system of date tree assessment should be altered, and that it should be made for the future in the following manner:—

(1) That detached date trees should be assessed with the owners of the land for the term of Settlement.

(2) That the lease of groves of date trees should be sold by auction, and that the proprietors of the land should be allowed to take the lease for terms of five years at 10 per cent. below the amount of the price realized by the auction sale.

(3) Rent-free holdings and quit-lease holdings of date trees were ordered to be inquired into, and to be resumed or realized as might be fit. The amount at which the quit-leases were held was, of course, subject to revision. It was stipulated that the owners of the land on which date trees stood, who had formerly received in a majority of cases less than one-fourth of the fruit of the trees, should in all cases receive one-fourth the fruit.

The statement given below will show the number of date trees in the district, and the amount at which they were assessed:—

Abstract showing the total number of date trees and their assessment.

Number.	Mode of realizing the revenue.	Number of date trees.				Former *jama.*	Present *jama.*
		Female.	Male.	Immature.	Total.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Date trees assessed at fixed leases	113,467	45,728	66,734	225,929	1,714	4,169
2	Date trees assessed with the land revenue	37,653	17,000	28,382	83,035	1,090	2,188
3	Date trees sold by auction	88,748	37,720	46,383	172,851	10,660	9,240
4	Date trees formerly sold by the *ghora-kach* or appraisement system now included in heads Nos. 2 and 3	...	...	...	...	618	...
	Total ...	2,39,868	100,448	141,499	481,815	14,082	15,597

The whole number of trees is 481,815, of which only the female trees numbering 239,868 bear fruit, and were assessed. Two hundred and twenty-five thousand, nine hundred and twenty-nine trees were assessed with the *múthadárs* at Rs. 4,169, or 7 pie per female tree. This sum is collected with the land revenue; 83,035 trees were assessed with the owners of the land, and their assessment amounts to Rs. 2,188, or 11 pie per female tree. This sum is also

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collected with the land revenue. The fruit of 172,851 trees was sold by auction for Rs. 9,240, or 1 anna 3 pie per female tree for the current year. The total revenue derived from date trees for the first year of the new Settlement was Rs. 15,596, or an increase of Rs. 1,515, as against the former *jama* of Rs. 14,081. The average produce of a female date tree is 10 *sérs* of fruit, which at Re. 1-8-0 per maund would be worth 6 annas. From this three annas should be deducted on account of the expenses of watching, picking, and carrying the fruit. There then remain three annas, out of which three-fourths, or two annas and nine pie, would properly be the right of Government. The Government, however, takes nothing like this rate, and obtains a little more than one-third the date tree produce only in the case of those trees which are sold by auction.

Revenue-free grants of date trees.

The number of revenue-free grants of date trees is 68; of these 40 are in favour of shrines and institutions, 11 are in perpetuity, ten are for life, three are miscellaneous, and four consist of trees situated on lands occupied by Government buildings. The total value of the revenue-free grants of date trees at one anna per female tree is Rs. 500 per annum.

Assignments of land revenue.

The total amount of land revenue assigned at the recent Settlement was Rs. 3,088-3-0, as follows:—

In perpetuity	Rs.	7	0	0
During the maintenance of shrines	„	1,885	8	0
During the pleasure of Government	„	527	9	0
For a term	„	1	0	0
For life	„	667	2	0
Total	„	3,088	3	0

There were only 20 acres *máf* in the Sangarh *tahsíl* and the whole assigned revenue of the *tahsíl* was Rs. 20. In Dera Gházi Khán the area of the revenue-free village of Sakhi Sarwar is 41,912 acres. In Jámpur the village of Makwalwah, which contains an area of 5,503 acres, has lately been assessed, as the term of its exemption from assessment had expired. In Rájanpur there were only Rs. 276 of Government revenue assigned, though there were *máfis* worth Rs. 2,261 per annum in the Rájanpur *jágír*. Table No. XXX gives details of assigned revenue for 1881-82.

Kasúr grants.

The meaning of the word *kasúr* is the same as that of *kasr*, and it signifies a diminution from the Government assessment made in favour of an individual or set of individuals. The *kasúr* grants in this district are most numerous in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*. There are 54 *kasúr* grants in the Rájanpur *tahsíl* and six in the Jámpur *tahsíl*, whilst in the Sangarh and Dera Gházi Khán *tahsíls* there are no such grants. The value of the *kasúr* grants, according to the revised assessment, is Rs. 9,094.

Tahsíl Sangarh	Rs.	...		
„ Dera Gházi Khán	„	1,103	12	0
„ Jámpur	„	7,990	4	0
„ Rájanpur				
Total ...	„	9,094	0	0

Of the Rájanpur *kasúr* Rs. 7,975 are in favour of the Mazár tribe. Of this sum Rs. 2,201 have been included in the *túmandár's inám*, leaving Rs. 5,775 The Mazári *kasúrs* date from the time that

Kasúr grants.

Hamal Khán, the Mazári *túmandár*, at the first Settlement of the tribe in the plains, agreed to pay half the *mahsúl* of the Mazári lands to the Amírs of Sindh. The Mazári *kasúr* consists of a remission of one-half the assessment of nineteen villages, one-third the assessment of two villages. The Mazáris also hold one-fourth and one-eighth the assessment in parts of two villages, which are not included above, as they are held on a different tenure from the other Mazári *kasúrs*. The only *kasúr* holder in Jámpur is the Mián Sáhib Sarái, Kalhora, who has a grant of one-third the revenues of *mauza* Hajipur and its five *mahâls*.

Jágírs.

There are *jágírs* valued at Rs. 426 in the Dera Gházi Khán *tahsíl* in favour of the Sakhi Sarwar shrine, Abdúl Khálik, and Abdul Wáhid and Bába Birgir. These are commuted pensions. In *tahsíl* Jámpur, Ghulám Haidar Khán, the Gúrcháni *túmandár*, holds the village of Darkhást Ghulam Haidar Khán assessed at Rs. 513 per annum in *jágír*. In *tahsíl* Rájanpur the Rájanpur *jágír* is held by the Mián Sáhib Sarái. The 33 villages composing the *jágír* have been assessed at the recent Settlement at Rs. 13,715 per annum; out of this sum Rs. 3,000 *nazrána* were payable to Government, but have been remitted in lieu of Rs. 3,000 which nearly represent the assessment of the five Dreshak villages situated in the *jágír*, which have been assigned to Mirán Khán, the Dreshak *túmandár*, in *inám*. There are *kasúrs* amounting to Rs. 381-8-0 in the *jágír*, without reckoning *kasúrs* to the value of Rs. 558 which were held by Mirán Khán, but which it has been proposed to strike off and reckon as part of his *inám*. Less these sums and Rs. 108-12-0 *zaildári*, the value of the Rájanpur *jágír* is Rs. 10,224 per annum. Formerly the *jágírdár* used to collect in kind, and his average collections amounted to Rs. 15,230 per annum; out of this he had to pay Rs. 3,000 per annum as *nazrána* to Government, and Rs. 1,000 per annum to the superintendent of the *jágír*, so that he received Rs. 11,230 per annum; but there is no doubt that the average collections in grain from the *jágír* would have declined, as the *jágír* was suffering considerably from the *jágírdár's* mismanagement and rack-renting. At the recent Settlement it was made optional with the landed proprietors in the *jágír* to pay either in cash or in kind to the *jágírdár*, and the *jágír* villages preferred to engage for their assessment in cash. The Rájanpur *jágír* is subject to a charge of one-third of the revenue for the maintenance of the junior members of the *jágírdár's* family.

Collections in kind by the Biloch *túmandárs.*

The smaller allowances to Biloch Chiefs have already been mentioned in the description of the several tribes, and allusion is made to the custom by which some of the Biloch *túmandárs* had up to the Regular Settlement possessed a right of collecting a certain share of the produce of some of their *túman* villages, being in return responsible to Government for the amount of the cash assessment of those villages. The *túmandárs* by whom this right of collecting in kind was enjoyed, were those of the Lúnd, Leghári, Tibbi-Lúnd, Gúrcháni, Dreshak, and Mazári tribes. These *túmandárs* were not the sole proprietors of those villages from which they collected the revenue in kind. They took from the villages leased to them only that proportion of the produce which under the name of *mahsúl* was in this district

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always considered to be the share to which Government had a right. This share, which varied from one-third to one-seventh, was always taken by native governments if not assigned to some individual. The *túmandárs* derived considerable profit from their leases—first, from the fact that the customary share of produce is considerably in excess of the cash assessment; secondly, from the increase of cultivation since the last Summary Settlement; and, thirdly, from the high prices which have prevailed of late. Under the Punjab Land Revenue Act the Settlement of land revenue must be offered in the first instance to the proprietary body, and the policy of the Government is opposed to permitting collections of the Government demand in kind. It was therefore a question whether at the Regular Settlement the existing practice could be maintained in those villages in which it was in force, and whether, if it was discontinued, it would be possible to maintain the chiefs in their present position, and to preserve their influence over their tribes.

Objection to continuing the existing state of things at the present Settlement.

Orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor upon this question.

When the Lieutenant-Governor visited Dera Ghází Khán at the close of 1873, a committee was appointed, of which the members were the Commissioner, Settlement Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Settlement Officer; and they were desired to consider and report the amount of emolument to which they considered the several *túmandárs* were entitled with reference to their present income, expectations, and responsibilities. Finally, the Lieutenant-Governor being, upon a review of all the circumstances, satisfied of the great political importance of maintaining the influence of the border chiefs, determined that they should be secured in a position equally advantageous with that which they had enjoyed previous to the Regular Settlement. He deemed it, however, only just that the liberal treatment of the *túmandárs* should be provided at the expense of the State, and not of the landowning members of the *túmans*. He proceeded to lay down the principles in accordance with which the question of the *túmandárs'* status was to be dealt with.

Principles to be observed in dealing with the question of *túmandárs'* status.

Firstly.—The position of the *túmandárs* should not be, as at present, that of farmers collecting the *mahsúl* of certain villages in grain and paying the cash assessment to Government; but rather that of *inámdars* or assignees of the Government share of the produce or assessment,—a position not less honourable than that held by them now, but more favourable to the proprietary bodies. At the same time the change in the *túmandárs'* status should not be accompanied by any reduction of their emoluments; on the contrary, their emoluments should, if necessary, be increased, as it is fitting that chiefs who have aided in maintaining the tranquillity of Frontier tracts should participate in the increase of the revenues to which their loyal conduct has in no small degree contributed.

Secondly.—As recommended by the Committee, the emoluments of the chiefs were fixed at or about the values noted below:—

(1) *Túmandár* of Kasránís.—Rs. 1,200 per annum to be given from the revenues of the *túman*, and paid to the recipient from the *tahsíl* treasury.

(2) Koura Khán, Mukadam of the Kasránis.—Rs. 300 per annum.

Principles to [be] observed in deal[ing] with the questi[on] of the *túmand[ár]* status.

(3) Lúnd *túmandár*.—Rs. 4,000 per annum.

(4) Khosa *túmandár*.—Rs. 5,000 per annum, out of which Sákandar Khán, the acting *túmandár*, is to receive Rs. 1,000 per annum during the minority of the young chief, and Rs. 600 for life. Sáhib Khán, of Dalána, Rs. 200 per annum.

(5) Leghári *túmandár*.—Rs. 8,000 at once, and Rs. 2,000 on falling in of progressive *jamas*.

(6) *Túmandár* of Tibbi Lúnd.—Rs. 800 per annum.

(7) *Túmandár* of Gúrchánís.—Rs. 3,000 per anuum.

(8) *Túmandár* of Dreshaks.—Rs. 3,191 per annum in addition to life pension and *máfi* grant at present held by him, and subject to payment of a quit rent of Rs. 227 to the *jágírdár* of Rájanpur.

(9) *Túmandár* of Mazáris.—Rs. 10,000 per annum.

Thirdly.—Under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Lieutenant-Governor was willing that the *túmandárs* (excepting the Kasráni *túmandár*) should be empowered to collect all or a portion of their assignments in kind, provided—

(1) That no power of collecting in kind be granted in any village wherein the custom of taking in kind is not now in existence, except in the case of the Khosa village of Bátil, where it is proposed to revive the power of collecting a portion of the revenue in kind, in order to strengthen the hands of the chief whose head-quarters are in that village, and who, for want of such a power, is unable to control his clan.

(2) That the proportion of the crop to be taken by the *túmandár* shall not exceed that proportion of the produce which may be deemed fairly to represent the Government demand.

(3) That the power to collect in kind be enjoyed only during the pleasure of Government, and be liable to be withdrawn should such a course be deemed expedient.

Fourthly.—All assignments made as above to *túmandárs* to be for the term of Settlement only, and to be subject to reconsideration at the expiration thereof.

Fifthly.—All grants to be conditional upon good and loyal services to be rendered by the *túmandár* on occasions of importance whenever called upon by the district officer.

In reference to the last condition it was stipulated that the different chiefs should be bound to furnish *sowárs* without payment to the subjoined values:—

The Kasráni Chief	...	...	Rs.	500	per annum.
The Khosa Chief	...	...	"	1,000	"
The Laghári Chief	...	...	"	2,000	"
The Gúrchání Chief	...	...	"	1,000	"
The Dreshak Chief	...	...	"	800	"
The Mazári Chief	...	...	"	2,000	"

The pay of each *sowár* is to be estimated at four annas a day, and if additional *sowárs* are called out, they are to be paid for.

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Final proposal submitted on these principles.

Mr. Fryer writes:—"I was directed to submit proposals based upon these principles for the final orders of Government. The first thing I had to do was to determine, in accordance with proviso I, principle 3, in what villages the custom of taking in kind should be continued; and, secondly, I had to determine what proportion of the crop might be deemed fairly to represent the Government demand. In carrying out these orders, collections in kind were not authoritatively continued in any villages excepting Bátil, (specially mentioned above,) in which they had not been in force at or before annexation, unless with the consent of the proprietary body. The result of this limitation of the right to collect in kind was that the Settlement was made directly with the proprietors of 14 villages previously leased to the Lúnd *túmandár*, but in which the right to collect in kind had been recently acquired. Koura Khán, Kasráni Mukadam, lost the right to collect in kind from the four villages which constituted Tibi, and the Laghári *túmandár* lost the right to make collections in grain from the Pachád lands of *mauza* Gadái. Collections in kind are now made in thirty villages authoritatively:—

Lúnd villages	1
Khosa	1
Laghári	8
Gurcháni	7
Dreshak	6
Mazári	7
Total ...	30

"The village of Muhammadpur has agreed to pay revenue in kind to the Tibbi-Lúnd *túmandár*, and thirteen other Mazári villages have agreed to pay all or part of their revenue in kind to the Mazári *túmandár*."

Share of produce taken to represent the Government demand.

In fixing the share of produce which may fairly be considered to represent the Government demand, Mr. Fryer was guided by the following calculations:—The pay of village servants in *túman* villages, as a rule amounts to one-tenth of the gross produce. The total produce must consequently be assumed at $\frac{90}{100}$. Taking the *mahsúl* at one-fourth, it is equal to 22·5, and the *lich* is $\frac{1}{16}$ of the remainder, or 4·21. The total assets are then 26·71, and the Government demand at half the net assets should amount to 13·35. To this he added 3·33 on account of local cesses, which are payable by the *túmandár* and which amount to about one-fourth of the Government demand, and 1·66, or 10 per cent. on the Government demand to cover the probable loss incurred in converting grain into cash. The share of the produce which may be deemed to represent the Government demand is therefore 18·34, or approximately one-fifth. Where the *mahsúl* is one-third, the Government demand should be one-fourth; but a larger share than one-fifth will not be taken in any case. Where the rate of *mahsúl* is less than one-fourth, the lower rate will still continue to be taken.

IRRIGATION CANALS, HILL STREAMS, AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Inundation canals.

There are fifteen main inundation canals which have their heads direct from the river :

The Massúwah.	Sáhiba.
Fazlwah.	Chibri.
Mánka.	Kiria Gámú.
Kot Dáúd.	Son.
Shoriá.	Núr.
Kastúri.	Dhundi.
Dhingána.	Kútab.

Kádra.

The vexed question of the treatment of land irrigated by these canals, which are all under the control of Government, was one of the most difficult which had to be decided during the course of the recent Settlement.

Manner in which canals were first excavated.

The Dera Ghâzi Khán district is so arid that in those parts of it which are beyond the reach of hill streams or of river floods, some method of irrigation must have been introduced simultaneously with the first attempt at cultivation. Whether canals or wells were first used for irrigation purposes is not known. There can, however, be little doubt but that canals must have been excavated at a very early date. There are no village communities in the district who would have naturally united to dig canals. The whole of the appropriated land is held in parcels by separated proprietors, and there is no such thing as common land. It therefore fell to the governors of the district to collect the owners of separate estates, and to combine them for the purpose of carrying out the excavation of canals. The first step taken, when the digging of a canal was determined upon, was to collect all the owners of land whose estates would come within the influence of the proposed canal. Each landowner was compelled to excavate a portion of the canal equivalent to the extent of his holding, and if any portion of the land which the canal was intended to irrigate was unowned, it was bestowed on any outsider who would come in and take up a share of the excavation proportionate to the share of land allotted to him. If a landowner refused to take part in canal excavation, the penalty was the forfeiture of his land. The governor of the day assisted more or less materially in the excavation of canals by providing food for the labourers whilst engaged on their task; but, whether he assisted materially or not, it was usual for the governor to undertake the direction and supervision of the work of digging the main canal. When the main canal was once dug, the people were left to make branch canals and canal water-courses for themselves, and they were alse left to arrange the division of water through *panchâyats* or committees of delegates appointed by themselves; compensation for land taken up for canals was never either demanded or paid. Land, although taken up by a canal, was still held to belong to its original owners, and the banks of the canals were held to be the property of the persons through whose lands the canals passed. Díwán Sáwan Mal was the first to interfere in this matter by prohibiting the cutting of *shísham* trees on the canal banks without a license.

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l clearance and ifferent systems hich the cost of rance has been levied.

The annual canal clearance was done by the whole body of canal irrigators. Each well estate contributed the albour of one man called *cher*, and each *banjar* estate, or estate without a well, the labour of half a man. This system continued until Díwán Sáwan Mal's time. Díwán Sáwan Mal introduced the *hásil cher* system, under which the canal clearance was undertaken by Government in consideration of the payment of a certain rate. This system, in different forms, has been continued down to the present day, the Government having been responsible for the canal clearance, and reimbursing itself by the levy of rates or of a commutation for rates. The mode in which these rates should be levied was the subject of considerable controversy, of which the details will be found below.

the inundation ls Government canals?

ations in the ca- ystem made by overnment.

The canal clearance question has been satisfactorily settled; but there has been another question of equal, if not of greater, importance raised in connection with the inundation canals of the district, and this question is as to how far these canals can be considered Government canals. The management and control of the irrigation canals has always rested with the government of the day, and was accordingly assumed by the British Government at annexation. Under Native Governments little or no interference was ever made with the distribution of canal water, and alterations were never introduced into the system of a canal by which the course of irrigation was changed, or irrigation taken from some lands and supplied to others. Since the Canal Department has assumed charge of the canals it has held that the canal water should be supplied in such a way as to irrigate the largest possible area; and, in pursuance of this policy, alterations have been made in the canal system, which, although beneficial on the whole, have been prejudicial to the rights of old irrigators, and have been looked upon as an invasion of vested interests. Mr. Fryer gives at pages 57-8 of his Settlement Report an instance of the manner in which such interference did harm and produced discontent. In 1871 the Lieutenant-Governor visited Dera Gházi and considered the matter in conference. He then finally decided, after consulting with officers of experience and local knowledge, that there was no reason to doubt the powers of the Government to assume, as it had done, the direct management of the Dera Gházi Khán canals. That the Government had a perfect right to manage the canals is certain; and it is now admitted that the Government in the management of the canals is bound to continue a supply of water, as far as lies in its power, to lands which are already irrigated; also that in cases where the supply of water from a canal may be cut off by the act of a Canal Officer, even though it be for the advantage of the community at large, the injured party must be compensated.

ers of District ers under the Canal Act.

The Punjab Government has also resolved that while it is essential that the executive administration of the canals should rest primarily with the officers of the Canal Department, it is at the same time expedient, under the peculiar circumstances of the district of Dera Gházi Khán, that the District Officer should possess greater power of control over theproceedings of Canal Officers than is necessary elsewhere. It has therefore been decided that in this district the Deputy

Commissioner and not the Commissioner shall exercise appellate powers under the Canal Act.

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Half cost of canal clearance.

Up to the recent Settlement the assessment of the district had been a fixed one, and in addition to it a certain sum had been charged on account of the half cost of canal clearance. From annexation up to 1857 this half cost of clearance was realized in a fixed sum with the *jama*. The sum was calculated from the average collections made on this account by the Sikhs, and called *hásil cher*, or commutation for the labour of canal clearance.

Amount realised by the Sikhs as cost of clearance.

The sum realized by the Sikhs was one rupee per *pat* on grain, one rupee per maund on indigo, and a few annas per *bigha* on cotton and other cultivation. This cess is said to have been sufficient to cover nearly, if not quite, the whole cost of canal clearance under the Sikhs. Whether the *hásil cher* did or did not cover the cost of clearance, the conditions on which it was levied were that on consideration of receiving it Government should clear the canals by free labour, and bear any extra clearance charges which the rate levied did not suffice to pay. In cases of sudden emergency, such as the bursting of canal banks or the silting up of a canal head, forced labour might still be resorted to. This was called *chikar cher*.

Chief Commissioner's order of 1857. The people to pay half the cost of clearance.

In 1857 it was found that the fixed sum for which we had commuted the clearance charge did not actually cover half the cost of canal clearance. It was therefore ruled that the people should in future pay half the cost of canal clearance. The letter in which this order was contained further stated that "in addition to the above "payment, which will be compulsory, no demand on account of water-rate will be made."

The *abiána* system introduced in 1868.

In 1868 it was found that the method by which the half cost of clearance was realized bore hardly on some irrigators, whilst others escaped paying anything at all. This was owing to a faulty system of collection. The sum to be realized was distributed over the *jama*. The consequence was that the whole sum was paid by the owners of assessed lands, and that the owners of newly-cultivated lands escaped altogether. To remedy this state of things it was determined to realize an acreage clearance rate of four annas per *bigha* for flow and two annas per *bigha* for lift irrigation.

Abiána rates enhanced in 1870.

In 1870 these rates were raised to five annas per *bigha* for flow and two-and-a-half annas per *bigha* for lift irrigation, because it was said that the lower rates did not suffice to meet the half cost of clearance. The Secretary to Government, in his No. 668 of the 19th of October, 1870, stated again that the *abiána* was fixed at an amount which only covered the half cost of clearance.

Abiána rates again lowered in 1872.

In 1872 it having been represented that the increased rates of *abiána* produced a sum considerably in excess of the actual half cost of clearance, the rates were reduced to what they were in 1868. In his letter reducing the rates the Secretary to Government wrote: "It was undoubtedly the intention of Government that "the rate levied should not be of the nature known as *abiána* in the "other districts of the Punjab, but it should be solely to meet half "the legitimate expense of clearing the inundation canals."

Reason why a regular *abiána* rate is not applied to the district.

The reason why a rate of the nature known as *abiána* in other districts of the Punjab should not be levied in this district will be clear from the account of the excavation of these canals

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given above. It is that the people have certain interests in the canals which Government has not been unwilling to consider.

It has therefore, since 1857, been the declared intention of Government to levy only an equivalent for the half cost of clearance from those who use canal water in this district. Since the substitution of an acreage rate for the *hásil cher,* the intentions of Government have not been properly carried out.

Payments made by the people on account of half cost clearance between 1861 and 1871.

From a statement furnished by the Executive Engineer, Indus Canals, it appears that for the ten years, 1861-62 to 1871-72, the average cost of canal clearance was Rs. 59,330. According to the intentions of Government only one-half of this sum, or Rs. 29,665, should have been realized from the irrigators. As a matter of fact, however, during the same ten years the annual average payment made by the *zamíndárs* was Rs. 38,175.

Objections of the irrigators to the present system.

The irrigators complained loudly of the excessive demand made from them on account of water-rate, and declared that they were in reality, though not in name, paying an *abiána* of the same description as the *abiáná* paid in other districts of the Punjab. Besides this the people strongly objected to having to submit to annual measurements made with a view to determine the *abiána* demand. Annual measurements, however fairly made, were considered by the people an infliction; and the annual measurements, which were made by a temporary establishment entertained for the purpose by the Canal Department, were said to be made use of by the measurer for purposes of extortion. For these reasons they objected to a proposal to include the cost of clearance in a fluctuating assessment of land revenue, to be realized by a fixed rate levied on the area actually irrigated in each year as ascertained by actual measurements.

System of assessment adopted for canal-irrigated lands.

Eventually it was decided to adhere to the existing system of fixed assessment, to fix the charge on account of the half cost of canal clearance, and include it in the land revenue for the term of Settlement. And finally it was resolved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, when he visited the district in December 1873, that a lump sum of Rs. 45,000 per annum should be assessed and collected over and above the land revenue, and accepted in lieu of an acreage rate; but that the amount of the fixed half clearance charge should be subject to reconsideration at the end of five years. In 1879 the charge was accordingly raised to Rs. 54,000. Measurements of the canal-irrigated area should still, it was resolved, be made annually for statistical purposes; but they should be carried out by *patwárís* if fitted for the duty. The sum of Rs. 2,523 per annum, which the Canal Department had previously expended on measurements, is now to be distributed amongst the *patwárís* as an additional allowance.

Part of the revenue of canal-irrigated lands is credited to the Irrigation Department.

A system of fixed assessments has thus been sanctioned. A portion of the revenue derived from canal-irrigated lands has been assigned to the Canal Department as a matter of account. The cultivation of *cháhi-nahri* lands does not altogether depend upon canals, as *rabí* crops can be raised by well irrigation. The cultivation of *banjri* lands depends solely upon canal irrigation. Two-thirds of the revenue of *cháhi-nahri* lands and the whole of the revenue of the *banjri* lands are accordingly credited to the Canal

Department, in addition to the Rs. 54,000 which represent the half cost of clearance.

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Assessment of lands newly irrigated from Canals during the term of Settlement.

Provision has been made for the assessment of lands newly irrigated during the term of Settlement.

"Should a new canal be projected and made by Government during the term of Settlement, there can," wrote the Financial Commissioner, "be no hesitation in saying that it should be brought under the full operation of the Canal Act, occupier's and owner's rates being levied as on other canals made by the Government. Should the capacity of an existing canal be increased by Government, and irrigation be thereby extended to lands not now receiving irrigation, then I would recommend that such lands be assessed at irrigated rates for the remainder of the term of the Settlement; but I would deprecate any attempt to levy any additional revenue on account of water taken from existing canals of which the capacity is not increased by Government, for land which was not irrigated at the time of Settlement measurement, such land being in a village of which a part was irrigated at the Settlement. Should water be conveyed from one of the present canals to a village, no portion of which was irrigated at the time of the Settlement measurement, I recommend that the lands irrigated thereby shall be assessed at irrigation rates for the residue of the currency of the Settlement. In short, the only circumstances under which I would advocate periodical measurements are, when a new canal has been constructed by Government at its own expense."

These recommendations were acceded to by the Government; and the following rates were sanctioned to be used in future in assessing lands of villages not now irrigated, but which may hereafter be irrigated from existing canals, a uniform rate being imposed upon both *chahi-nahri* and *banjri*:—

Circle.	*Rate.*	*Circle.*	*Rate.*
Chahi-Nahri ...	Rs. 0 12 0	Gharkáb	Rs. 0 12 0
Sailáb	" 1 0 0	Nahri, Rájanpur ...	" 0 8 0
Danda	" 0 10 0	Pachád	" 0 8 0

These rates are to be exclusive of, and not inclusive of, clearance charges. On the Dhori and Fazalwáh canals, special rates of Re. 1 per acre for flow and 12 annas for lift irrigation are levied, and include four annas half clearance rate. On the Massúwáh, two-ninths of the gross produce are taken. Certain rules have been issued by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the Irrigation Department on the 14th of August 1874, by which, if the supply of canal water to any village is increased at the cost of Government by the construction of new channels, or the re-opening of old ones, such supply will be given on the understanding that the villagers agree to pay for the increased irrigation at irrigated rates; and unless the people undertake to clear such channels themselves, clearance rates will be charged for clearance by the Canal Department.

Financial results of the Canals.

The capital account of the Government inundation canals in this district shows a sum of Rs. 7,11,965 as the approximate cost of construction. Their maximum supply is estimated at 8,531 cub. ft. per second. They aggregate a length of 651 miles, of which 229 are branches. The areas irrigated and the annual income and expenditure for the last six years are shown on the next page.

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Financial results of the Canals.

Years.	Area Irrigated.			Income.		Expenditure.
	Kharíf.	Rabí.	Total.	Enhanced land revenue.	Clearance rates.	
1877-78 ...	125.230	46.374	171,604	1,32,755	12,424	2 53,365
1878-79 ...	95,081	71.443	166,524	1,39,055	48,411	3.00,991
1879-80 ...	96,611	47,726	1,44.337	1,39.259	35,743	3,03 869
1880-81 ...	121,075	43,310	1.64.385	1,57.953	55,743	1,65.032
1881-82 ...	128,782	62,020	1,90,802	2.56,023	57,113	1,86,022
1882-83 ...	141,644	48,976	1,90,620	1,57,166	54,758	2,25,009

Hill streams.

In the Pachád the hill streams are even more valuable to the people than are the canals in the Sindh. In the Sindh wells can be used. In the Pachád the depth at which the springs lie precludes the use of wells for irrigation. Cultivation is carried on entirely by the water of hill streams. The largest of these streams are the Kahá, which enters the plains opposite Harrand, and the Sangarh, which comes down from the plains near Mangrota. The Vador stream, which is called after Vador, a village about 12 miles from Dera Gházi Khán, and the Sori stream which waters the lands of the Lúnd *túman*, are the next in importance. The Kahá and Sangarh streams are the only ones which have any perennial flow, and this perennial flow does not extend for many miles from the gorges through which they enter the plains. The Kahá water reaches to Muhammadpur, about 14 miles from where it leaves the hills, and is carried on to Dájal, a distance of 28 miles, but only suffices to provide drinking water to that town. The Sangarh perennial water only reaches some ten miles. The remaining hill streams of the district only run after rains in the hills. When the rain in the hills is very heavy, they come down very suddenly and with great velocity. The larger hill streams are called *nain*, and the smaller *larih*, *chúr* and *parah*.

Perennial streams.

Distributaries.

On every stream there is a net-work of distributaries, which are generally called after those who excavated them. Thus the Lishári-wah is the distributary of the Lishári section of the Gúrchání tribe. To supply water to these distributaries a dam is placed in the main stream, and as each successive distributary is supplied, its dam is broken down. These dams are made of earth and stones bound together with the boughs of trees and with bushes, and are erected in the order in which the distributaries leave the main streams. If the distributaries are at a low level, dams are not required; but few distributaries are at so low a level as to be capable of being supplied without dams. These dams are not always built so as to check the course of a stream; sometimes they merely turn the course of a stream without arresting it. There are two kinds of main distributaries; one is called *tror*, and has no right to water unless the dam which is placed to prevent water from entering it bursts. These are the low level natural distributaries, which would absorb all the waters of the stream if left open. The other is called *wah*, and has a right to water in its turn.

System of irrigating *bands* or embanked fields.

On every distributary there are one or more *bands* or fields surrounded with earthen embankments made to retain water. These

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bands have each a right to irrigation for a fixed period. The mouth of the *band* where the water enters it is called *vát*, and each *band* has a *vakra* or small channel down which water is turned from the main distributary by means of a dam. Amongst *bands*, as amongst distributaries, irrigation is from head to tail, and the *bands* are irrigated consecutively. *Múnd bands* are those at the head of a hill stream which are irrigated first. *Pánd bands* are those at the tail of the streams; the *pánd bands* are not often irrigated. If the streams come down in great force, they sweep away the embankments of both *múnd* and *pánd bands*, and if the streams come down with slight force, the water does not reach the *pánd*.

Múnd and *pánd bands.*

The hill streams are at present managed by *mamárs* appointed by the people themselves. In cases of disputes, or where Government interference is necessary, the *tahsíldárs* are held to be the responsible officers. There is some complaint of oppression by the more powerful *zamíndárs*, who appropriate to themselves a larger share of water than they have a fair claim to. All rights of irrigation in hill streams have been recorded at the recent Settlement.

Management of hill streams.

Table No. XVII shows the area and income of Government estates, while Table No. XIX shows the area of land acquired by Government for public purposes. The forests have already been noticed at pages 83—6. The number of *rakhs* demarcated at the recent Settlement was 80, and their total area 217,317 acres. These *rakhs* are distributed as shown in the margin.

Government land forests, &c.

Tahsíl.	Number.	Area.
Sangarh ...	14	32,891
Dera Ghází Khán	22	64,478
Jámpur ...	8	23,248
Rájanpur ...	36	96,700
Total ...	80	217,317

The Punjab Government, when directing that waste lands should be demarcated, also ordered that no established rights should be infringed, and that every consideration should be shown to the just claims of the people, and also to their real wants and necessities. The spirit of these orders was fully acted up to.

Respect had to established rights

Owing to the *rakh* demarcation having been long delayed, the waste lands demarcated had become much interspersed with cultivation. Efforts were made to induce the cultivators to settle in one part of the *rakhs* and leave the rest free, but there is still an area of 2,935 acres cultivated in the *rakhs*. This area is thus distributed:—

Cultivation in *rakhs.*

Tahsils.	*Acres cultivated.*
Sangarh	11
Dera Ghází Khán	158
Jámpur	679
Rájanpur	2,087
Total	2,935

The following areas were selected to be made over to the Forest Department:—

Rakh to be handed over to the Forest Department.

Tahsil.	*Acres.*
Sangarh	,000
Dera Ghází Khán	2,00
Rájanpur	16,000
Total	19,000

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With regard to the Mazári *rakhs*, the Mazári *túmandár* has been appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator for the tract in question, and he receives as remuneration one-half of the royalty fees demandable. He arranges for the conservancy of these *rakhs* under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, who is guided by the advice of the Forest Officers. All other *rakhs* are under the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Grazing dues.

The most important question connected with the Government waste lands that had to be considered at the recent Settlement, was whether grazing dues should be levied only from the owners of cattle grazing within the limits of the Government *rakhs*, or whether the grazing in the *rakhs* should be free to all, and all cattle should be taxed by enumeration without respect to the fact of their grazing in the Government *rakhs*. When this district was under the rule of the Kings of Khorásán, a cattle tax was charged:—

Cattle tax under the Khorásán and Sikh rulers.

Buffaloes ...	8 annas.	Sheep and goats ...	1 anna.
Cows ...	2 do.	Camels (female) ...	1 rupee.

Tax remitted at annexation, except in the Rájanpur *tahsil*.

The Sikhs continued the tax, merely remitting that charged on cows. After annexation the tax was discontinued on buffaloes, cows, sheep and goats, except in the Rájanpur *tahsíl*. The tax on camels was continued throughout the district, but except in Rájanpur, the *tirni* cess was considered to be included in the village *jamás*. The *tirni* in Rájanpur was realized up to 1868 by leasing the right to collect grazing fees. The average realizations were Rs. 1,075 per annum. Since then it had been realized by enumeration of cattle.

A new cattle tax assessed at the present Settlement.

In 1870 the grazing tax was fixed for the whole district at the same rates that existed previous to annexation, but was to be reconsidered when the *rakhs* were demarcated. The cattle had been enumerated in 1869; a lump sum was assessed on each village on the basis of that enumeration, and the contract for the amount was made over to the *lambardárs*. The actual realizations were in 1871-72, Rs. 25,308, excluding the *túmandárs'* villages. After the final demarcation of the *rakhs*, grazing dues by enumeration were abolished, and dues are now taken only in the case of cattle grazing in the Government *rakhs*. The existing system was maintained in regard to camels, upon which a tax of Re. 1 per head is still continued. The realisations for the last five years is shown in the margin.

Actual yield of the tax.

The levy of a cattle tax by enumeration abolished.

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.
On camels ...	...	...	...	4,085	4,085
Rakh fees ...	5,569	5,455	3,036	2,855	2,757
Total ...	5,569	5,455	3,036	6,940	6,842

Government proprietary right.

During the measurements of the recent Settlement it was discovered that Government was recorded as a co-sharer in many wells, and that, beyond the land revenue to which it was entitled under any circumstances, Government derived no possible advantage from its proprietary rights. The method in which the Government rights were acquired is somewhat various. In the Rájanpur *tahsil* the Government was heir to Nawab Mahmúd Khán, Gújar, who owned the lands through which the Kadra Canal passed, and granted half of them to the excavators of that canal, retaining half. In many cases the Government rights were acquired from revenue defaulters

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Government proprietary rights.

and in some cases by forfeiture under former governments. In *mauzah* Ránja, *tahsíl* Dera Ghází Khán, half the village belonged to Government, and was confiscated in the time of the Nawábs of Báhawalpur for some offence for which the former proprietors, Makbúl Muhammad and Núr Muhammad, Koreshis, who were in the service of the Nawáb, were put to death. The Government owned half of *mauzah* Kahiri, *tahsíl* Rájanpur. The method in which this half village was acquired is not known. The Settlement Officer reported fully upon the individual cases, and was directed to abandon rights which had long been in abeyance, either wholly, or on payment of a *nazrána*; and to sell the remainder except where the occupant was too poor to pay a fair price, in which case a rent was to be levied. All cases of long possession were dealt with liberally; and where the occupant had sunk a well, or made any material improvement, half the land was abandoned to him in accordance with the *adhlápi* custom. On the whole, 225 plots, comprising 2,783 acres, were dealt with; the sum of Rs. 17,356 was realised by sale; and a rent at low rates, generally 6¼ per cent. on the revenue, was imposed upon shares in 97 wells comprising 2,783 acres, more as a nominal payment to keep alive the rights of Government than as true rent. The annual rental so fixed amounted to Rs. 790-10-0.

CHAPTER VI.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES, AND CANTONMENTS.

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neral statistics of towns.

At the Census of 1881, all places possessing more than 5,000 inhabitants, all municipalities, and all head-quarters of districts and military posts were classed as towns. Under this rule the following places were returned as the towns of the Dera Gházi Khán district:—

Tahsíl.	Town.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Dera Gházi Khán	Dera Gházi Khán	22,309	13,257	9,052
Rájanpur...	Mithankot	3,353	1,800	1,553
	Rájanpur	4,932	2,964	1,968
Jámpur	Dájal	5,952	3,200	2,752
	Nowshera	1,961	1,041	920
	Jámpur	4,697	2,557	2,140
	Total	43,204	24,819	18,385

The distribution by religion of the population of these towns and the number of houses in each are shown in Table No. XLIII, while further particulars will be found in the Census Report in Table No. XIX, and its appendix and Table No. XX. The remainder of this chapter consists of a detailed description of each town, with a brief notice of its history, the increase and decrease of its population, its commerce, manufactures, municipal government, institutions and public buildings; and statistics of births and deaths, trade and manufactures, wherever figures are available.

It will be noticed that Table No. V shows six places as containing more than 5,000 inhabitants, while only two are classed as towns in the above detail. The reason is that the four villages of Choti, Rajhán, Bátil, and Tounsa were excluded from the list of towns, as though the total population included within the boundaries of each exceeds 5,000 souls, yet the inhabitants are scattered over a large area in numerous hamlets lying at considerable distances from each other, no one of which contains a population sufficiently large to warrant its being classed as a town.

wn of Dera Gházi hán. Description.

The town of Dera Gházi Khán lies in north latitude 30°4′ and longitude 70°49′ and contains 22,309 souls. It is situated about two miles from the right bank of the river Indus and 41 miles west of Multán. The Kastúrí Canal flows between the town and the river. About 20 years ago the town was surrounded by groves of palm trees, but large numbers of these, especially on the west towards the Cantonments and Civil Lines, have been cut down. On the east side of the town there are numerous gardens of mango trees. The Canal is lined with bathing *gháts* which are thronged all through the hot weather, especially during the months of July and August, when a fair is held at the canal every Sunday. The Cantonments and Civil Lines are situated about a mile to the west of the town.

Town of Dera Ghazi Khán. Description.

The most crowded *bázár* is a narrow street running from north to south. The new *bázár*, which runs at right angles to this one from the middle of the town to the west gate, although very much finer, is not nearly so popular with the natives. This *bázár* and gate were recently built by Sir Robert Sandeman, when Deputy Commissioner of the district. The main streets are well paved. The Sanitary arrangements are fair, the drains mostly being carried out of the town in all directions from the centre, which is situated on higher ground than the outskirts of the town. Good drinking water is readily obtained from wells at a depth from six to seven feet.

The principal buildings are Gházi Khán's mosque, which is said to have cost Rs. 50,000; Abdul Jabar's mosque, which was built in 1235 A. H., by Abdul Jabar, who was Governor of Dera Gházi Khán, and cost Rs. 32,000. It was turned by the Sikhs into a *dharmsála*. There is one well held revenue-free in support of this mosque. The Chútawála mosque was built by Chúta Khán, Gújar, in 1265 A.H. The Sikhs made this also into a *dharmsála*. Háji Muhammad Sadozái's mosque; it was built very long ago with red mortar. This too was converted by the Sikhs into a *dharmsála*. There are two wells held revenue-free by this mosque. The Gulálewála mosque, built by Muhammad Khán Gújar, and repaired by a dyer called Ghulámi. There are two tombs—Sháh Kamál and Naurang Sháh, and four Hindú temples: Gopináth, Nauniat Rái, Shámji, and Núr Singh. The present *katcheri* is on the site of Gházi Khán's garden called the Naulukha.

History.

The site now occupied by Dera Gházi Khán is said once to have formed part of the bed of the river. It was founded some 400 years ago by Gházi Khán Mehráni, who was a great cattle-owner, and was attracted by the plentiful supply of grass. It has ever since been the head-quarters of the governors of the surrounding district.

In 1874 A.H. (A.D. 1469) Malik Sohráb, a Biloch, came from Kach Makrán and entered the service of Sultán Hussain Lodi, Governor of Multán. Malik Sohráb was followed by many Biloch settlers, amongst whom were Hájí Khán and his son Gházi Khán. During the weak rule of Sultán Hussain's grandson Mahmúd, Gházi Khán seized on the government. The town of Dera Gházi Khán was probably founded by Hájí Khán, but became of importance under the latter, from whom it takes its name. Ghazi Khán died in A.H. 900 (A.D. 1494). In 1849 A.D. a skirmish took place about a mile to the west of the town between the Khosás under Ghulám Haidar Khán, son of their *tumandár* Kaura Khán who had declared for Sir Herbert Edwardes, and Launga Rám, *kárdár* of Díwán Múlráj, who was aided by the Lagháris under their *tumandár* Jalál Khán. The Sikhs and Lagháris were defeated, and the town fell into the hands of the Khosás, who occupied it for the British Government.

The old Cantonments and Civil Lines were completely washed away by the flood of 1856 A.D., which, however, did not do much damage to the town itself. New Cavalry Lines were built about a mile to the north of the town; but as this was not considered a suitable position for Cantonments, it was abandoned, and the Cavalry Lines were rebuilt within the old Cantonments. This was in the end of 1862 A.D. In 1878 A.D. the whole city was threatened with destruction by a very high flood, but the Cantonment embankment gave

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way, and the flood turned aside from the city and swept the Cantonments, flooding the houses and Sepoys' Lines. The residents took refuge in the Deputy Commissioner's house and in the *kacheri*, which are raised above the level of the surrounding country. The city embankment was strengthened in time to save the town. The Cantonments have since been rebuilt on the same site. The town and Cantonments were again threatened in 1882 A.D. The river was cutting away its banks at the rate of 100 feet a day at one time. A fresh embankment $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles long and ten feet high, was, however, constructed within the short space of ten days, and the danger was for the time averted. All the embankments round Dera Ghází Khán have since been put in thorough repair and strengthened. Spurs or piers are also being thrown out from the bank in the hope of diverting the course of the river; but it appears to be very doubtful whether it will be possible to control it. There is no stone near at hand for the construction of the spurs, and the distance from which it has to be brought adds to the other difficulties.

[Municipa]le, taxation, &c.

The Municipality of Dera Ghází Khán was first constituted in 1863. It is now a Municipality of the second class. The committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner as President, the Civil Surgeon, Assistant Commissioner, Executive Engineer, District Superintendent of Police, and District Inspector of Schools as *ex-officio* members, and 12 non-official members selected by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV shows the income of the municipality for the last few years. It is chiefly derived from an octroi tax levied on almost all articles brought within municipal limits. The tax varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on articles of the most common consumption and necessaries of life, to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. in the case of luxuries. Certain articles are exempt, as (1) goods imported into India by sea which have already paid customs duty; (2) salt, opium, and spirituous liquors which have already been taxed otherwise; (3) raw produce, such as wool, cotton, and indigo. There is also a small income arising from the sale of the city refuse, rents of municipal buildings, &c. The manufactures carried on at Dera Ghází Khán are now of the commonest kind. Sir Alexander Burnes says in his "Kabul" that merchants always spoke of Dera Ghází Khán and Shikárpur as the gates of Khorásán. At one time the trade of Dera Ghází Khán was brisk. It had a thriving silk manufacture and also a manufacture of coarse white cotton cloth. Sir Alexander Burnes says that in 1836 there were 128 weavers of coarse cotton cloth, 112 silk weavers, and 12 cutlers in the town, who possessed 1,597 shops in all. There are now only 89 weavers of cotton cloth, 15 silk weavers and 5 cutlers. There are 14 shops in which brass vessels are made. Cloth is now imported from England, silk from Multán and Baháwalpur, and brass vessels from Khánpur in the Baháwalpur State. Large quantities of wheat, cotton, wool, and indigo are exported to Sakkar. Gram, sugar, cloth, piece-goods, manufactured silk, spices, and metals are the principal imports. There are not many large traders in the town; such as there are come mostly from Shikárpur.

[Ins]titutions and [pub]lic buildings.

The most important public building within the city is a combined *tahsíl* and *thána* which is now in course of construction on the

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Institutions and public buildings.

site of the old *tahsíl* and *thána*. The site was originally occupied by an old Sikh fort which was levelled after annexation. Opposite the *tahsíl* there is a fine Town Hall. Both of these buildings are situated in the New Bázár, in which there are several good houses. There is an excellent dispensary and school and a fine *sarái*. A small Mission Church has also been lately built near the *sarái*. About half a mile from the city, standing off the main road to the Civil Lines and Cantonments, is the Jail, a fine building on the standard plan.

In the Civil Lines and Cantonments are situated the Deputy Commissioner's Court House, built on the site of Gházi Khán's garden, the Police Office, the Library, Post Office, and Telegraph Office. The Church and Dák Bungalow are situated within the public gardens. To the west of the Cantonments lies the Parade Ground, which is bounded on three sides by the station race-course.

Population and vital statistics.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of census.	Persons	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	20,123	11,709	8,414
	1881	22,309	13,257	9,052
Municipal limits ...	1868	17,164	......	......
	1875	19,133	......	......
	1881	18,935	......	......

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken, but the details in the margin which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits, according to the Census of 1868, are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. In 1881 the metalled circular road was adopted as the boundary within which the Census was taken.

Town or Suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Dera Gházi Khán Town	17,164	18,935
Civil Lines ...	2,959 (Civil Lines and Cantonments)	752
Cantonments ...		2,367

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The annual birth and death rates per mille of population since 1868 are given on the next page, the basis of calculation being in every case the figures of the most recent Census.

The actual number of births and deaths registered during the last five years is shown in Table No. XLIV.

Mithankot town.

The town of Mithankot contains 3,353 inhabitants, and is situated on the right bank of the Indus, some miles below the point of confluence of the Panj-Nand with the Indus. It formerly commanded a large trade, but the town was destroyed by the river in 1862 A. D., up to which time the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Rájanpur sub-division had been stationed there. Mr. Fryer, in his Settlement Report of the district, says: "A new town was laid out

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Population and vital statistics.

Year.	Birth Rates. Persons	Birth Rates. Males	Birth Rates. Females	Death Rates. Persons	Death Rates. Males	Death Rates. Females
1868 ...	...	...	...	23	23	23
1869 ...	...	...	...	27	28	24
1870 ...	33	37	28	26	28	24
1871 ...	23	26	19	26	25	26
1872 ...	20	11	9	20	20	20
1873 ...	25	15	10	19	19	18
1874 ...	25	13	12	25	25	25
1875 ..	36	21	15	33	35	31
1876 ...	38	19	19	45	42	49
1877 ...	32	16	16	31	29	33
1878 ...	36	20	15	55	49	63
1879 ...	24	14	10	34	37	30
1880 ...	36	20	15	28	27	29
1881 ...	31	17	14	24	21	27
Average	30	17	14	30	30	31

Mithankot Town

"which is five miles from the river, and has consequently never "thrived." Since he wrote his report the river has worked its way westwards, and is now only half a mile from th town, which is again being threatened by the river.

There is a fine wide *bázár* running north and south with an avenue of trees. In the centre of the town there is a grain market, and there are several side-streets and cross-streets parallel to or at right angles to one another. There is a very fine shrine belonging to Akil Muhammad. There is a district bungalow, a *thána, sarái,* school-house and committee house. There are two or three gardens with some very fine mango trees outside the town.

The Municipal Committee consists of three official and six non-official members, the latter appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Table No. XLV shows the income of the Municipality for the last few years. It is derived from an octroi tax of $1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent. on all articles brought within the Municipality. Some few articles pay a duty of $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. The export trade consists in grain and oil which is sent to Sakkar. Gram is imported from Firozpur. Mithankot used to be the centre of the river trade of the district, *gur,* indigo, and grain being exported to Sakkar and Bombay ; but its destruction by the river already alluded to has greatly decreased its commercial importance. The town is protected from floods by a low embankment which completely surrounds it.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	4,447	2,304	2,143
	1881	3,353	1,800	1,553
Municipal limits ...	1868	3,659	......	......
	1875	3,347	......	......
	1881	3,353	......	......

Chapter VI.

Towns, Munici[palities, and Canton]ments

Mithankot Tow[n]

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken; but the details in the margin, which give the population of suburbs, throw some light on the matter. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. In 1881 the following boundaries were adopted: on the north the Police Station; on the east, the external limits of Basti Muhib Ali; on the south the river; on the west the road round the town.

Town or Suburb	Population.	
	1868	1881.
Mithankot ...	4,447	2,607
Basti Muhib Ali ...		654
Kotla Hussain ...		192

The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the district report on the Census of 1881 regarding the decrease of population: "The population of Mithankot city is now 2,607, as against 3,659 in "1868. Mithankot was once a flourishing trading port; but it was "swept away by the flood of 1856 and rebuilt at a distance from the "river, since when trade has gradually left the town, and its population "has steadily diminished."

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Rájanpur Tow[n]

The town of Rájanpur is situated at a distance of eight or nine miles from the right bank of the river Indus, on the high road which runs from Edwardesábád and Dera Ismáil Khán through Dera Gházi Khán to Jacobábád. It contains 4,932 inhabitants. It is said to have been founded by Makhdúm Shekh Rájan in 1145 A.H.=1732-1733 A.D. Rájanpur was a small unimportant village until 1862 A.D., when the town of Mithankot was carried away by the river, and the head-quarters of the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Rájanpur sub-division were changed from Mithankot to Rájanpur. Rájanpur has also since that time attracted a certain amount of the export grain trade which was formerly monopolised by Mithankot. There is a centre *bázár* running from north to south, with a gate at either end. The most important buildings in the town are Muhammad Hassan's mosque and the Municipal Committee house. The Assistant Commissioner's court house, the *tahsíl*, and police *thana* and the lock-up are all situated on the north side of the town, within a quarter of a mile of the north gate. There is a post office, a telegraph office, a dák bungalow, and a middle school. There are also public gardens. The Cantonments lie about half a mile to the north-east of the town, and include a racquet-court and swimming bath. 1878 and 1879 A.D. the town was much enlarged by Mr. Dames, Assistant Commissioner; but in 1882 A.D., the whole of the new part of the town was washed away. The hill torrents came down with great volume, broke through the canals, and taking the canal-water along with them, burst the embankment which had been built to protect the town, and caused a very great amount of damage, including the complete destruction of the school, the central distillery, and the *sarái*, as well as large numbers of native houses. The *sarái* and distillery and a number of private houses have since been rebuilt, but the damage caused

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Rájanpur Town.

by the flood will be long remembered. The embankment has now been repaired and strengthened.

The Municipal Committee consists of three *ex-officio* members—the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and the *tahsíldár*; and eight non-official members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. The income of the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV. It is derived from octroi levied upon almost all articles that are brought within Municipal limits. The tax varies with the class of article, but is in most cases levied at a rate of $1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent. on the value of the article. There is a considerable export trade of grain and cotton to Sakkar, and of opium and indigo to Multán and Amritsar.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	4,849	2,965	1,884
	1881	4,932	2,964	1,968
Municipal limits	1868	3,774	...	...
	1875	3,548	...	...
	1881	3,927	...	...

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumerations of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. The boundaries adopted in 1881 were, on the north the road running east and west past the Jail; on the east the road from Cantonment to the City gate; on the south and west the City embankment. The figures in the margin give details for the Town proper and Cantonment.

Town or Suburb.	Population.	
	1868.	1881.
Rájanpur Town ...	(3,774)	3,927
Cantonments ...	1,075	1,005
Total ...	4,849	4,932

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Dájal-Nowshera Municipality. Dájal Town.

Dájal is situated in the Pachád, about 15 or 16 miles west of Jámpur and about the same distance east of Harrand, at the mouth of the Chachar Pass. There was at one time a considerable amount of trade through the Chachar Pass, and Dájal was a flourishing town; but it has now much decayed. It contains 5,952 inhabitants. Dájal is said to have been founded by Dáúd, a Náhr grazier. He camped under a *jal* tree, whence came the name of the town, Dáúd Jál or Dájal. Dájal at one time belonged to the Náhrs, from whom it was taken by Ghází Khán, and it afterwards formed part of the Harrand-Dájal *iláka*, which was subject to the Khánate of Kelát. Dájal was once a thriving town with a large trade beyond the border. It is now much decayed and trade has deserted it; but it still retains some agricultural importance, as the soil is of extraordinary excellence. The well water of Dájal is not drinkable, and the supply is from the Kahá stream which runs into a tank. In dry seasons, and when the Kahá is taken up for irrigation purposes, there is

great scarcity of water; there is a local saying to the effect that lack of shade and lack of water are the chief characteristics of Dájal. There are a *thána*, dák bungalow, school-house, *sarái* and Municipal Committee house. The Municipal Committee consists of 12 members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner, 8 from Dájal and 4 from Nowshera. The income for the last few years is shown in Table No. XLV and is derived from a tax of $1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent. on almost all articles brought within the town. In good seasons a large quantity of *jawár* and *sarson* is exported to Sakkar and Multán. The chief local industry is pottery, earthen vessels being sent from Dájal to all parts of the district.

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Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Dájal-Nowshera Municipality. Dájal Town.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Year of Census		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	5,693	3,053	2,640
1881	...	5 952	3,200	2 752

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 was taken. In 1881 the road round the town was taken as its boundary.

The Deputy Commissioner wrote as follows in the district report on the Census of 1881 regarding the increase of population: "The "total population of Dájal and Nowshera shows an increase of 13 per "cent. since 1868. Dájal has always been a flourishing town; and "the increase is no doubt due in part to the greater security of the "border near which it lies. Its inhabitants sometimes migrate to "Nowshera and *vice versâ*, so that the population of the two must "be considered together." (See Nowshera below.)

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Nowshera Town.

Nowshera is a small town of 1,961 inhabitants and is situated at a distance of three miles south of Dájal, with which it constitutes a single municipality (see above, under Dájal). It is surrounded by a wall on all sides. There is a single *bázár*, which is not paved. There is no sanitary staff, but the *bázár* is kept particularly clean. Every house-holder sweeps the space in front of his own house.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868 and 1881 is shown in the margin.

Year of Census.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
1868	...	1.478	793	685
1881	...	1,961	1,041	920

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881. The increase in population is explained above in the remarks upon the figures for Dájal.

Jámpur Town.

The town of Jámpur is said to have been founded about 600 years by one Jám, a Mánik Ját. According to other accounts Jám was a Chughatta who escaped from Delhi after the rest of his clan had been slain in battle. The Jakkars, who were for some time the most influential tribe in Jámpur, claim descent from him. Jámpur

Chapter VI.

Towns, Municipalities, and Cantonments.

Jámpur Town.

contains a population of 4,697 inhabitants, and is situated 32 miles from Dera Gházi Khán on the high road to Rájanpur and Jacobábád. The town was nearly carried away by a flood in A.D. 1878 when a number of houses, including the dispensary and central distillery, were destroyed. There is a single *bázár*, a *tahsíl*, and *thána*, dák bungalow, school-house, dispensary, *sarái*, central distillery and Municipal Committee house. The Municipal Committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner and *tahsíldár* as *ex-officio* members, and eight non-official members appointed by the Deputy Commissioner. Its income, which is shown in Table XLV, is derived from a tax of $1\frac{9}{16}$ per cent. levied on almost all articles brought into the town. The *bázár* is paved and has drains on either side. A large quantity of indigo is annually exported to Multán and Sakkar. Opium is also exported to Mooltán and Amritsar. Wood-turning is the employment most followed in Jámpur, which is celebrated for its small wooden boxes and toys. Specimens of the work sent to the Lahore Exhibition of 1881-82 were much admired.

The population as ascertained at the enumerations of 1868, 1875, and 1881, is shown in the margin.

Limits of Enumeration.	Year of Census.	Persons	Males.	Females.
Whole town ...	1868	7,796	4,249	3,547
	1881	4,697	2,557	2,140
Municipal limits ...	1868	7,796	......	......
	1875	4,209	......	......
	1881	4,697	......	......

It is difficult to ascertain the precise limits within which the enumeration of 1868 and 1875 were taken. The figures for the population within municipal limits according to the Census of 1868 are taken from the published tables of the Census of 1875; but it was noted at the time that their accuracy was in many cases doubtful. It would appear from information supplied by the Deputy Commissioner that the figures of 1868 afford no real basis for comparison, as a number of outlying hamlets were then included in the town which have since been omitted. In 1881 the road round the town was taken as its boundary.

The constitution of the population by religion and the number of occupied houses are shown in Table No. XLIII. Details of sex will be found in Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

APPENDIX A.

(MR. FRYER.)

Note on the principles upon which boundary disputes between the Bháwalpur State and the Dera Gházi Khán District are to be decided.

Appendix A.

General rule for deciding the bound ary between the Baháwalpur State and the Dera Gház Khán district.

The river Indus is the boundary between the Bháwalpur State and the Dera Gházi Khán District, and the general rule that governs boundary questions between the British Government and Native States is that the main river is the boundary in all cases of alluvion, but not in cases of avulsion. (Secretary to Government of India's No. 3631, of the 24th of August, 1860).

Difficulty experienced in carrying out the rule.

The difficulty which has occurred in carrying out this rule is as follows :—An island having been formed in the bed of the river by a change in the course of the main stream, the island no doubt continues to belong to the territory in which it was included before the deep stream changed, but to whom do accretions to such an island belong? On the British side it was argued that the ordinary rules of alluvion and diluvion would govern such cases, and that land gained from the river by alluvion would follow the status of the river or island to which it was adjacent (Cust's Revenue Manual, pages 127 and 128). On the Bháwalpur side it was argued that the Supreme Government rule applied to cases of avulsion only, and that in all other cases the main river was the boundary between States.

Settlement of the disputes.

In February 1871 the Political Agent, Bháwalpur, and the Settlement Officer, Dera Gházi Khán, met to determine a long pending dispute between the two States, of which the main points were—

I.—What lands had been transferred from either State in their integrity by a change in the deep stream of the river Indus, and what lands had been transferred by alluvion?

II.—What were the lands originally transferred from one of the two States by sudden changes in the deep stream of the river, and what lands had subsequently accrued to lands so transferred?

III.—It having been ascertained what lands had been transferred intact by changes in the deep stream of the river, to which State should alluvial accessions to such lands be deemed to pertain?

Solution of the difficulty arrived

These questions were solved by a compromise, of which the following were the principles :—

I.—The original *chakar* or island should be identified as far as possible.

II.—Alluvial additions to such *chakar* on its west or Rájanpur side should be deemed to belong to the Dera Gházi Khán district, and alluvial additions to the *chakar* on its east or Bháwalpur side should be deemed to belong to the Bháwalpur State.

III.—Lines should be drawn north and south of each *chakar*, and no *chakar* should be allowed to gain by alluvion beyond these fixed lines. The object of this rule was to prevent the gradual elongation of *chakars*, the final result of which elongations might be, as Captain Grey pointed out, eventually to shut the Bháwalpur State entirely off from its river frontage.

The terms of this compromise, which was at once carried out, were approved by the Punjab Government, and as they will govern all future similar disputes, I have thought it advisable to state them here.

Appendix A.

Riverain Law as existing between the Dera Gházi Khán District and Dera Ismail Khán and Muzaffargarh Districts, as elicited at a meeting of the Zamindárs of these districts, held at Dera Gházi Khan on the 22nd of April 1872.

Riverain oundary between districts.

1.—The deep stream is not the arbiter between the *zamindars* on either bank of the river as regards proprietary rights in land. Each *mauza* is defined, and land belongs to the *mauza* in whose original boundaries it was included, whichever side of the deep stream it may be on. The deep stream is only an administrative boundary.

II.—All lands, whether river bed or not, have known proprietors, and the lands, wherever they may be, are divided, when fit for cultivation, according to known shares.

III.—In future the wish of the people of Dera Gházi Khán is that the 10 per cent. rule be not followed. They wish to receive remissions for decrements and to be assessed on increments on the actual area affected by the river in every year. The assessment of the district is distributed on wells, and the 10 per cent. rule bears hardly on individuals, as by that rule remissions of revenue are calculated on village, and not on well areas.

IV.—All lands accruing to a *mauza* will belong to their original proprietors; *e.g.*, if a well *A* loses land which accrues to well *B*, it may be claimed by its original proprietor, even though it may not be capable of identification.

V.—Where lands have once been divided, the division holds good if lands so divided are carried away and brought up again.

The Mazárís wished not to account for alluvion or to receive remissions for diluvion, but His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor refused to exempt them from the operation of the ordinary rules. The adoption of the rule that remission should be given for all decrements and all increments assessed was sanctioned.

Wishes of the ople regarding the river boundary.

The *zamindárs* located on the banks of the Indus in this district were most anxious that the river should not be considered the boundary line between the Dera Gházi Khán and Dera Ismail Khán and Muzaffargarh districts. Owing to the peculiar riverain law prevailing on the river Indus, it often happens that part of the lands of a village are on one side and part on the other side of that river. The consequence is that the owners of lands on the river banks are subject to two different sets of courts and of officials, which they much dislike.

ecommendations of ettlement Officer.

I recommended that the rule which makes the deep stream the boundary between districts should be cancelled in so far as it applied to the Dera Ghází Khán district and to the districts facing it on the other bank of the river. The Settlement Commissioner supported this proposal, with the reservation that if whole villages should be transferred from one bank of the river to another, a transfer of jurisdiction should follow; but that if part of a village remained in the district to which it originally belonged, the jurisdiction over the whole village should remain with that district. Eventually the following rule was sanctioned by Government's No. 640 of 9th April, 1875, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner. "All alluvial "lands belonging to *mauzas*, of which the village site or the greater "part are situated on one side of the river, shall be considered to belong "to the *tahsíl* on that side. The actual boundary shall be fixed annually "by the *tahsildárs* in concert. The maps and boundary marks will be "taken as guides, where the river has left them standing; and where "the marks have been washed away, the ground will be reserved and "the boundary renewed."

APPENDIX B.

Copy of a letter from V. BALL, ESQ., M.A., *Assistant Geological Survey of India, to* H. B. MEDLICOTT, ESQ, F.G.S., *Officiating Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, dated* 21*st July* 1874.

Appendix B

I have the honour to inform you that I returned last night with Captain Sandeman from the coal localities in the Chamaling Valley, situated about 36 miles in a direct line north-west from this place. The results of my examination of the coal are briefly as follows :—

Coal.

The first section examined in which coal seams occur is in the Kachbudi hill. The thickest of these seams did not exceed 4½ inches ; most of the others being only two inches or less. I counted about ten such seams, which are parted from one another by thicknesses of from 5 to 25 feet of blue shales, associated with which is a very distinct fossil bed, which serves to mark the horizon to which the coal belongs. The dip of these rocks was 10° to west, but was a good deal disturbed close by. At several localities further to the south-west the same or very similar sections are exposed, the dip rising to from 25° to 30°. The next locality in which there is a good section is at the northern end of the Herlak portion of the Karváda range. Seven seams are here seen, the thickest of which does not exceed six inches. The last locality visited is the one where the appearances had given rise to the hope that coal in workable quantity would be found. The principal seam crops out just inside a small flanking range of the Harlak hill. The thickness of this seam barely averages nine inches, all of which, however, is excellent coal. The dip is 30°, rising in places to as much as 45.° Along the strike which runs with that of the hill, or about north-east south-west, the seam was traced for upwards of a mile, and may very possibly extend much further. From this seam blocks of coal nine inches thick, and a foot or more in each of the other dimensions, can be readily extracted. Such blocks of good coal, until the seam was examined and measured, were calculated to give, as indeed they did, a too favourable view of the value of the discovery. The section of the Karváda hill, which rises almost 1,100 feet above the Chamaling, enabled me to fix exactly the geological horizon of the coal. This proved most useful subsequently when examining other sections, where, though the shales and fossil layers were present, there was a total absence of any carbonaceous deposit.

In an account of the very interesting geological sections which this expedition has given me an opportunity of examining, which I shall hereafter submit, a more suitable occasion for treating of the geology at length will be afforded. At present it will be sufficient to state that all the rocks between the plains and the coal localities belong to three series as follows:—

(1.) A series of comparatively recent rocks, which are formed of the débris from the following :—

(2.) True nummulitics consisting of chunchy limestones, with numerous fossils of mollusca, &c., and with layers of densely compacted nummulites.

(3.) A series or group of sandstones and shales, towards the top of which, about 500 feet below the base of the limestones, occurs the only known coal horizon.

This series is, I believe, conformable to the preceding ; at least so it appeared in all the sections examined by me. The two series or groups are, however, distinguished by their respective lithological characters and fossil contents.

Appendix B.

Coal.

The oldest rocks (the sandstones and shales), bent into a huge anticlinal, form the main axis of the Sulímán range at this place, the limestones resting conformably on the crumpled flanks. The recent beds above mentioned rest on the upturned edges of both quite unconformably. No older rocks than those I have enumerated, and no traces of direct igneous action, have been met. I now return to the coal and to the discussion of the economic value of the discovery. It is perfectly obvious that to work a seam of only nine inches, which is the thickest that has been discovered, however good the coal, and however situated with regard to carriage, could not be done with profit. It is, therefore, useless to enlarge upon the prospects of working this seam, which is situated in the heart of the hills 150 miles from the Indus. It remains for me, therefore, only to say what the prospect of the ultimate discovery of a seam, or seams of workable thickness may be.

The result of the very thorough search for coal throughout these hills, which has been made by the Biloch under Captain Sandeman's orders, is of material aid to me in confirming the opinion which from other considerations I have been led to form. The sections at the coal localities above given do not, I believe, render the prospect of finding coal in larger quantity in any degree probable, but rather the reverse. The fossils of marine animals which occur both above and below the coal indicate that the periods when the growth and deposition of vegetable matter were posssible were of brief duration. Again, the fact that the same geological horizon in several other parts of the country yields no trace of coal, indicates a limited area of deposit. Close to the main axis of the Sulimán range a much greater thickness of the lower rocks is exposed; yet so far as I can ascertain only slight traces of coal have been found, though the country is better known, and is occupied by more civilized tribes than is the distant Chamaling Valley.

Were the geographical position of the Chamaling different from what it is, it might be considered worth while to prove by boring the lower rocks; but the chance of success is far too slender to justify any such expenditure as would necessarily be involved in the undertaking. The Biloch Chiefs and their followers manifested the very greatest interest in the coal; and I feel confident that Captain Sandeman will be duly informed, should, per chance, a valuable seam be hereafter discovered With this possibility in view the proposed offer of a substantial reward for such a discovery will serve to sustain the interest of the people in the subject, and may have other indirect advantages. It is with regret, however, that I am obliged to state that I have seen nothing to justify a hope that a workable thickness will be discovered in any position of the area examined by me. Captain Lockwood has prepared a map of the area visited. A copy of this, with the geological boundaries on it, I hope to submit with my report above alluded to.*

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* A sketch illustrating the geological position of the seam is published with Mr. Fryer's Settlement Report (Appendix C.)

STATISTICAL TABLES

APPENDED TO THE

GAZETTEER

OF THE

DERA GHÁZI KHÁN DISTRICT

(INDEX ON REVERSE).

"ARYA PRESS," LAHORE.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table No. II, showing DEVELOPMENT.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DETAILS.	1853-54.	1858-59.	1863-64.	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.
Population ..	..	..	..	309,192	..	363,346
Cultivated acres ..	..	..	..	234,968	1,027,098	1,008,000
Irrigated acres ..	..	..	..	170,142	408,304	438,205
Ditto (from Government works) ..	..	..	..	100,410	340,799	270,158
Assessed Land Revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	3,31,039	3,31,532	3,70,397
Revenue from land, rupees ..	..	..	..	3,11,499	3,48,443	3,06,096
Gross revenue, rupees ..	..	..	..	3,84,711	4,39,831	4,74,276
Number of kine ..	..	..	..	115,046	121,792	81,901
" sheep and goats ..	..	..	..	170,977	96,279	91,015
" camels ..	..	..	..	14,364	12,289	6,930
Miles of metalled roads ..	..	..	..	1,217	11	..
" unmetalled roads ..	..	..	..		1,233	1,565
" Railways ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Police staff ..	..	..	869	523	403	508
Prisoners convicted ..	727	1,440	1,076	1,497	2,721	1,599
Civil suits,—number ..	654	2,102	1,992	3,710	5,800	6,157
" —value in rupees ..	38,484	75,595	81,965	1,23,865	1,80,129	1,76,598
Municipalities,—number ..	..	..	..	..	1	5
" —income in rupees ..	..	..	..	26,756	43,239	41,262
Dispensaries,—number of ..	..	..	..	2	2	4
" —patients ..	..	..	..	13,564	31,684	55,798
Schools,—number of ..	..	..	31	43	37	32
" —scholars ..	..	..	721	1,723	1,656	1,880

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, III, VIII, XI, XV, XXI, XLI, XLV, L, LIX, and LXI, of the Administration Report.

Table No. III, showing RAINFALL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	ANNUAL RAINFALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH.																	
Rain-gauge station.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	Average.
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	44	88	70	108	55	56	77	81	99	79	131	61	92	29	55	69	122	77
Sanghar ..	81	155	90	43	37	44	52	81	50	34	73	70	128	40	42	23	67	[illegible]
Rajanpur ..	62	164	6	73	14	13	22	9	86	6	71	23	48	5	17	29	124	[illegible]
Jampur ..	..	..	..	31	43	25	42	79	13	49	13	70	39	5	33	19	50	37

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the weekly rainfall statements published in the *Punjab Gazette*.

Table No. IIIA, showing RAINFALL at head-quarters.

1	2	3	1	2	3
	ANNUAL AVERAGES.			ANNUAL AVERAGES.	
MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.	MONTHS.	No. of rainy days in each month—1867 to 1876.	Rainfall in tenths of an inch in each month—1867 to 1881.
January ..	2	5	September ..	1	4
February ..	1	1	October ..	..	1
March ..	2	7	November ..	1	1
April ..	1	3	December ..	1	5
May ..	1	4	1st October to 1st January ..	2	6
June ..	1	7	1st January to 1st April ..	4	13
July ..	3	17	1st April to 1st October ..	9	51
August ..	2	16	Whole year ..	14	71

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXIV of the Revenue Report, and from page 34 of the Famine Report.

Table No. IIIB, showing RAINFALL at Tahsil Stations.

1	2	3	4	5
	AVERAGE FALL IN TENTHS OF AN INCH, FROM 1873-74 TO 1877-78.			
TAHSIL STATIONS.	1st October to 1st January.	1st January to 1st April.	1st April to 1st October.	Whole year.
Sanghar ..	3	14	39	56
Rajanpur ..	1	..	10	11
Jampur ..	29	6	67	102

NOTE.—These figures are taken from pages 36, 37 of the Famine Report.

Table No. V, showing the DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6
	District.	Tahsil. Dera Ghazi Khan.	Tahsil. Sanghar.	Tahsil. Rajanpur.	Tahsil. Jampur.
Total square miles ..	4,517	1,362	628	1,615	912
Cultivated square miles ..	1,575	748	350	246	231
Culturable square miles ..	1,743	264	181	1,117	181
Square miles under crops (average 1877 to 1881)	845	397	102	146	200
Total population ..	363,346	159,733	51,779	82,675	69,159
Urban population ..	43,204	22,309	..	8,285	12,610
Rural population ..	320,142	137,424	51,779	74,390	56,549
Total population per square mile ..	80	117	82	512	758
Rural population per square mile ..	71	101	82	46	629
Towns & villages. Over 10,000 souls ..	1	1	..	..	..
5,000 to 10,000 ..	5	2	..	1	2
3,000 to 5,000 ..	13	6	2	4	1
2,000 to 3,000 ..	12	7	2	2	1
1,000 to 2,000 ..	62	28	10	15	9
500 to 1,000 ..	119	46	20	27	26
Under 500 ..	391	87	102	100	102
Total ..	603	177	136	149	141
Occupied houses .. Towns ..	6,348	3,159	..	1,092	2,097
Occupied houses .. Villages ..	52,195	23,286	8,389	12,616	7,904
Unoccupied houses .. Towns ..	5,832	2,504	..	712	2,616
Unoccupied houses .. Villages ..	17,782	4,494	1,718	7,004	4,566
Resident families .. Towns ..	10,280	5,526	..	2,116	2,638
Resident families .. Villages ..	65,013	28,058	11,175	14,917	10,863

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and XVIII of the Census of 1881, except the cultivated, culturable and crop areas, which are taken from Tables Nos. I and XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. VI, showing MIGRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Males per 1,000 of both sexes.		Distribution of Immigrants by Tahsils			
Districts.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	Immigrants.	Emigrants.	D. G. Khan.	Sanghar.	Rajanpur	Jampur.
Muzaffargarh ..	2,987	6,867	601	586	1,257	450	846	434
Dera Ismail Khan ..	3,839	1,206	595	568	693	2,761	275	110
Bannu ..	1,307	72	260	722	186	93	1,014	14
Native States ..	5,301	2,081	607	628	176	19	4,745	361
Afghanistan ..	3,162	..	665	..	1,534	691	386	551
Bilochistan ..	1,447	..	572	..	634	461	186	166

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. VII, showing RELIGION and SEX.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	District.			Tahsils.				
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	D. G. Khan.	Sanghar.	Rajanpur.	Jampur.	Villages.
Persons ..	363,346	..	..	159,733	51,779	82,675	69,159	320,142
Males ..	..	200,667	..	88,120	27,730	46,758	38,059	175,848
Females ..	..	..	162,679	71,613	24,040	35,917	31,100	144,294
Hindus ..	46,697	25,890	20,807	22,750	5,452	10,678	7,817	29,772
Sikhs ..	1,326	1,044	282	525	122	552	127	619
Jains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zoroastrians ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	315,240	173,671	141,569	136,388	46,205	71,432	61,215	289,750
Christians ..	82	61	21	70	..	12	..	..
Others and unspecified ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
European & Eurasian Christians	70	54	16	58	..	12	..	..
Sunnis ..	312,567	172,148	140,419	134,701	46,077	71,101	60,688	287,146
Shiahs ..	2,522	1,426	1,106	1,687	128	190	527	2,472
Wahabis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. III, IIIA, IIIB of the Census of 1881.

Table No. VIII, showing LANGUAGES.

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Distribution by Tahsils.			
Language.	District.	D. G. Khan.	Sanghar.	Rajanpur.	Jampur.
Hindustani ..	1,748	1,205	19	423	101
Bagri ..	38	29	1	..	[illegible]
Panjabi ..	7,053	2,990	253	1,683	3,02[illegible]
Jatki ..	324,413	143,858	47,912	72,159	60,48[illegible]
Bilochi ..	23,009	9,205	2,537	7,362	2,90[illegible]
Pashtu ..	3,674	1,933	781	393	567
Labanki ..	1,146	6	22	103	1,01[illegible]
Kashmiri ..	14	8	..	..	[illegible]
Sindhi ..	443	22	..	402	1[illegible]
Persian ..	15	12	..	3	..
English ..	31	17	..	14	..

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Census Report for 1881.

Table No. IX, showing MAJOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Total Numbers.			Males, by religion.				Proportion per mille of population.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.	Hindu.	Sikh.	Jain.	Musalman.	
	Total population ..	363,346	200,667	162,679	25,890	1,044	..	173,671	1,000
18	Biloch ..	115,749	63,238	52,511	..	..	..	63,238	319
6	Pathan ..	9,871	5,881	3,990	..	..	..	5,881	27
1	Jat ..	160,405	88,219	72,186	210	337	..	87,671	442
2	Rajput ..	2,667	1,675	992	419	91	..	1,165	7
17	Shekh ..	4,680	2,832	1,848	..	..	..	2,832	13
3	Brahman ..	2,164	1,372	792	1,325	5	..	42	6
24	Saiyad ..	6,223	3,320	2,903	..	..	..	3,320	17
70	Ulama ..	2,583	1,460	1,123	..	..	..	1,460	7
16	Khatri ..	2,863	1,603	1,260	1,523	49	..	31	8
10	Arora ..	37,041	19,940	17,101	19,511	389	..	39	102
4	Chuhra ..	4,633	2,588	2,045	162	1	..	2,425	13

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. IXA, showing MINOR CASTES and TRIBES.

1	2	3	4	5
Serial No. in Census Table No. VIIIA.	Caste or tribe.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
9	Julaha	726	380	346
11	Tarkhan	782	403	379
19	Mochi	1,013	590	423
25	Mirasi	1,007	559	448
42	Mallah	1,101	688	413
51	Mahtam	822	449	373
59	Charhoa	592	339	253
85	Od	1,352	698	654

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIIIA of the Census of 1881.

Table No. X, showing CIVIL CONDITION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DETAILS.		SINGLE.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Actual figures for religions.	All religions ..	112,087	65,516	78,392	77,178	10,188	19,990
	Hindus ..	14,639	7,855	9,618	8,700	1,633	4,252
	Sikhs ..	468	113	521	131	55	38
	Jains ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Musalmans ..	96,937	57,538	68,235	68,331	8,499	15,700
	Christians ..	42	10	18	11	1	..
Distribution of every 10,000 souls of each age.	All ages ..	5,586	4,027	3,006	4,744	598	1,229
	0—10 ..	9,988	9,938	12	60	..	1
	10—15 ..	9,568	7,326	420	2,644	12	30
	15—20 ..	7,529	1,646	2,402	8,204	68	150
	20—25 ..	5,141	319	4,670	9,369	189	312
	25—30 ..	3,200	149	6,465	9,327	335	524
	30—40 ..	1,649	81	7,760	8,790	590	1,129
	40—50 ..	778	56	8,177	7,145	1,045	2,799
	50—60 ..	489	39	8,017	5,241	1,494	4,720
	Over 60 ..	404	57	6,740	2,511	2,356	7,432

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VI of the Census Report.

Table No. XI, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.
1877 ..	..	..	..	2,485	1,865	4,350	..	103	3,180
1878 ..	..	..	..	3,157	2,468	5,625	..	611	3,980
1879 ..	..	..	..	2,575	1,704	4,279	1	603	2,827
1880 ..	4,649	3,321	7,970	3,274	2,348	5,622	..	254	4,161
1881 ..	4,693	3,373	8,066	3,071	2,422	5,493	..	510	4,147

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VII, VIII and IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI A, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from ALL CAUSES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	577	333	595	651	528	2,684
February ..	463	327	585	650	479	2,504
March ..	392	374	574	524	498	2,362
April ..	323	318	338	451	478	1,908
May ..	426	365	347	501	373	2,012
June ..	379	423	280	374	538	1,807
July ..	292	408	221	410	389	1,720
August ..	267	260	215	366	278	1,386
September ..	200	397	198	383	387	1,665
October ..	255	630	260	401	568	2,114
November ..	320	985	326	436	530	2,597
December ..	366	792	340	475	647	2,620
Total ..	4,350	5,625	4,279	5,622	5,493	25,369

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. III of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XI B, showing MONTHLY DEATHS from FEVER.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MONTH.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	Total.
January ..	437	218	393	475	384	1,907
February ..	359	219	361	473	307	1,719
March ..	308	281	378	406	315	1,688
April ..	241	230	213	349	298	1,331
May ..	332	259	242	396	230	1,489
June ..	297	290	207	276	257	1,327
July ..	214	251	168	296	303	1,232
August ..	181	151	156	262	213	963
September ..	197	262	130	268	315	1,172
October ..	172	459	172	294	492	1,589
November ..	203	783	234	319	451	1,990
December ..	239	577	243	347	552	1,958
TOTAL ..	3,180	3,980	2,897	4,161	4,147	18,365

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Sanitary Report.

Table No. XII, showing INFIRMITIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	INSANE.		BLIND.		DEAF AND DUMB.		LEPERS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All religions { Total ..	254	128	1,122	1,146	213	104	52	26
All religions { Villages ..	227	121	982	986	191	93	52	24
Hindus ..	28	10	119	116	19	10	3	..
Sikhs ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Musalmans ..	226	118	1,003	1,029	194	94	49	26

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XIV to XVII of the Census of 1881.

Table No. XIII, showing EDUCATION.

1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
All religions { Total ..	3,349	9,180	85	37
All religions { Villages ..	2,075	5,073	72	21
Hindus ..	1,392	6,577	5	7
Sikhs ..	27	166	..	..
Jains ..	..	..	..	..
Buddhists ..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5
	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Under instruction.	Can read and write.	Under instruction.	Can read and write.
Musalmans ..	1,929	2,389	80	23
Christians ..	1	47	..	7
Tahsil Dera Ghazi Khan	1,532	4,599	18	20
,, Sanghar ..	458	710	16	3
,, Rajanpur ..	690	2,288	26	11
,, Jampur ..	669	1,583	25	3

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XIII of the Census of 1881.

able No. XIV, showing detail of SURVEYED and ASSESSED AREA.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	CULTIVATED.				UNCULTIVATED.						
	Irrigated.										
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total cultivated.	Grazing lands.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total uncultivated.	Total area assessed.	Gross assessment.	Unappropriated culturable waste, the property of Govt.
868-69 ..	100,410	69,732	64,826	234,968	..	780,818	468,546	1,249,364	1,484,332	331,039	13,082
873-74 ..	340,799	67,505	618,794	1,027,098	64,177	1,258,038	683,999	2,006,214	3,033,312	331,532	219,828
878-79 ..	270,158	168,047	569,795	1,008,000	87,321	1,086,413	619,546	1,793,280	2,801,280	370,397	212,949
ahsil details for 1878-79—											
ahsil D. G. Khan	210,511	21,193	247,275	478,979	64,177	150,658	225,928	440,763	919,742	163,024	85,491
,, Sanghar ..	1,263	28,583	194,220	224,066	..	115,532	115,071	230,603	454,669	43,845	10,044
,, Rajanpur ..	22,187	114,246	20,828	157,261	..	715,087	140,012	855,099	1,012,360	80,044	94,270
,, Jampur ..	36,197	4,025	107,472	147,694	23,144	105,136	138,535	266,815	414,509	83,484	23,144

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. VIII of the Administration Report, except the last column, which is taken from Table No. I of the same Report.

Table No. XV, showing TENURES held direct from Government as they stood in 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Whole District.				Tahsil Dera Ghazi Khan.				Tahsil Sanghar.				Tahsil Rajanpur.				Tahsil Jampur.			
NATURE OF TENURE.	Number of estates.	Number of villages	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area in acres.
A.—Estates not being village communities, and paying in common (Zamindari).																				
IV.—*Paying 1,000 rupees revenue and under.* (a). Held by individuals under the law of primogeniture.	4	4	1	3,785	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	3,785
(b). Held by individuals or families under the ordinary law.	5	5	11	17,752	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	11	17,752	..	..	..	..
Proprietary cultivating village communities.																				
B.—*Zamindari* .. Paying the revenue and holding the land in common.	49	49	435	192,005	..	..	..	..	16	16	280	29,865	31	31	135	159,025	2	2	20	3,205
C.—*Pattidari* .. The land and revenue being divided upon ancestral or customary shares, subject to succession by the law of inheritance.	3	3	7	39,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	7	39,079	..	..	..	..
D.—*Bhayachara* .. In which possession is the measure of right in all lands.	206	206	15,795	425,787	..	..	..	..	105	105	6,710	275,223	97	97	8,585	131,468	4	4	500	19,096
E.—*Mixed or imperfect pattidari or bhayachara.* In which the lands are held partly in severalty and partly in common, the measure of right in common land being the amount of the share or the extent of land held in severalty.	372	372	67,925	1,375,441	191	191	38,325	740,168	24	24	5,850	85,585	..	..	..	..	157	157	23,750	540,688
F.—*Grantees of Government not falling under any previous class, and paying revenue direct to Government in the position of—*																				
I.—*Proprietors*, including individuals rewarded for service or otherwise, but not purchasers of Government waste.	2	2	3	2,821	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1,500	1	1	2	1,321	..	..	..	..
G.—*Landholders who have redeemed the revenue and are not members of any village community nor included in any previous class.*	27	27	75	551,046	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	27	75	551,046	..	..	..	..
I.—*Government waste, reserved or unassigned* ..	81	81	1	191,874	23	23	1	85,118	14	14	..	10,417	36	36	..	73,195	8	8	..	23,144
Total	749	749	84,253	2,790,680	214	214	38,326	834,280	160	160	12,841	402,590	200	200	8,815	972,886	175	175	24,271	589,918

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIII of the Revenue Report for 1878-79.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
NATURE OF TENURE.	District Dera Ghazi Khan.		Tahsil Dera Gaazi Khan.		Tahsil Sanghar.		Tahsil Rajanpur.		Tahsil Jampur.	
	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.	No. of holdings.	Acres of land held.
A.—TENANTS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.										
I. Paying rent in cash. (a) Paying the amount of Government revenue only to the proprietors.	68	968	..	..	64	948	4	20	..	..
Total paying rent in cash ..	68	968	..	..	64	948	4	20	..	..
II. Paying rent in kind. Paying a stated share of the produce in kind. (2) ⅓ produce and less than ½ preroduce ..	1,650	19,450	..	..	25	510	1,591	18,260	34	680
(3) ¼ " ⅓ " ..	3,501	69,583	1,986	21,208	440	7,545	1,075	40,830	..	..
(4) ⅕ " ¼ " ..	1,306	18,435	..	..	562	7,590	744	•5,845	..	..
Total paying rent in kind ..	6,457	102,468	1,986	21,208	1,027	15,645	3,410	64,935	34	680
Grand Total of Tenants with rights of occupancy ..	6,525	103,436	1,986	21,208	1,091	16,593	3,414	64,955	34	680
B.—TENANTS HOLDING CONDITIONALLY.										
II. For period on lease. (a) Written	20	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	250
(b) Not written	117	2,028	47	1,218	70	810	..	..	..	..
III. Subject to village service and payment of rent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C.—TENANTS-AT-WILL.										
II. Paying in kind. (a) ½ produce and more	115	1,720	45	1,100	70	620	..	..	..	..
(b) less than ½ produce	13,606	306,818	2,920	92,127	1,175	25,105	6,011	129,286	3,500	60,300
Grand Total of Tenures ..	20,383	414,252	4,998	115,653	2,406	43,128	9,425	194,241	3,554	61,230

Note.—These figures are taken from Table No. XXXIV of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XVII, showing GOVERNMENT LANDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Acres held under cultivating leases.		*Remaining acres.*			
	No. of estates.	Total acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Under Forest Department.	Under other Departments.	Under Deputy Commissioner.	Average yearly income, 1877-78 to 1881-82.
Whole District ..	70	276,043	29,378	..	19,000	..	227,665	25,165
Tahsil Dera Ghazi Khan ..	15	86,181	5,432	..	2,000	..	78,749	..
" Sanghar ..	14	46,869	2,526	..	1,000	..	43,343	..
" Rajanpur ..	33	99,787	20,961	..	16,000	..	62,826	..
" Jampur ..	8	43,206	459	..	..	..	42,747	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. IX of the Revenue Report of 1881-82.

Table No. XIX, showing LAND ACQUIRED by GOVERNMENT.

Purpose for which acquired.	Acres acquired.	Compensation paid, in rupees.	Reduction of revenue, in rupees.
Roads ..	1,065	3,418	2,202
Canals ..	373	29,710	68
State Railways ..	..	..	..
Guaranteed Railways ..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	952	20,981	1,525
Total ..	2,390	54,109	3,795

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XX showing ACRES UNDER CROPS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
YEARS.	Total	Rice	Wheat.	Jawar.	Bajra.	Makai.	Jau.	Gram.	Moth.	Poppy.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.	[illegible]
1873-74 ..	297,636	8,063	111,048	81,249	24,476	13	5,238	2,259	47	456	1,105	20,928	12,371	3	[illegible]
1874-75 ..	399,947	10,742	108,607	103,515	34,245	56	22,832	4,404	305	532	4,961	17,208	41,160	27	[illegible]
1875-76 ..	417,449	16,669	165,867	104,121	37,707	206	11,764	1,945	584	538	1,357	30,325	12,383	27	[illegible]
1876-77 ..	433,633	14,001	156,594	128,003	35,966	30	5,925	1,961	198	535	783	29,739	23,999	55	[illegible]
1877-78 ..	410,971	15,165	171,125	88,500	18,922	27	5,679	2,039	135	513	1,795	44,240	26,765	46	[illegible]
1878-79 ..	489,374	17,412	187,313	115,718	33,396	65	7,201	3,804	125	107	1,420	42,563	17,182	55	[illegible]
1879-80 ..	631,341	31,092	195,581	153,071	56,379	50	16,776	1,625	95	425	330	107,187	14,230	65	[illegible]
1880-81 ..	562,942	22,939	180,781	144,746	43,575	53	5,859	2,100	85	481	434	99,545	11,655	83	[illegible]
1881-82 ..	609,244	26,528	205,746	139,220	52,695	70	6,103	1,766	147	257	512	106,597	14,668	106	[illegible]
NAME OF TAHSIL.	TAHSIL AVERAGES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, FROM 1877-78 TO 1881-82.														
D. G. Khan	254,292	7,958	79,538	40,107	19,590	35	2,529	826	63	2	633	72,385	12,148	55	[illegible]
Sanghar ..	65,211	4	21,194	18,684	13,022	..	197	593	..	..	28	3,667	..	..	[illegible]
Rajanpur ..	93,203	6,312	59,241	10,655	139	5	3,735	622	5	278	193	41	352	10	[illegible]
Jampur ..	128,051	8,353	28,082	58,816	8,242	14	1,864	226	49	77	44	3,933	4,400	6	[illegible]
TOTAL ..	540,757	22,627	188,055	128,263	40,993	53	8,324	2,267	117	357	898	80,026	16,900	71	[illegible]

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXI, showing RENT RATES and AVERAGE YIELD.

1				2			3
Nature of crop.				Rent per acre of land suited for the various crops, as it stood in 1881-82.			Average produce per acre as estimated in 1881-82.
				Rs.	A.	P.	lbs.
Rice		..	Maximum ..	9	3	3	520
			Minimum ..	4	9	0	
Indigo		..	Maximum ..	6	15	3	25
			Minimum ..	4	14	0	
Cotton		..	Maximum ..	6	5	3	98
			Minimum ..	3	13	0	
Sugar		..	Maximum ..	22	8	0	..
			Minimum ..	18	0	0	
Opium		..	Maximum ..	36	0	0	16
			Minimum ..	24	0	0	
Tobacco		..	Maximum ..	12	12	0	590
			Minimum ..	8	8	0	
Wheat ..	Irrigated	..	Maximum ..	11	0	0	625
			Minimum ..	2	12	0	
	Unirrigated	..	Maximum ..	6	10	8	
			Minimum ..	4	0	0	
Inferior grains ..	Irrigated	..	Maximum ..	5	1	4	630
			Minimum ..	1	8	5	
	Unirrigated	..	Maximum ..	4	9	8	
			Minimum ..	1	2	5	
Oil seeds ..	Irrigated	..	Maximum ..	4	6	0	350
			Minimum ..	1	5	0	
	Unirrigated	..	Maximum ..	4	0	0	
			Minimum ..	1	3	2	
Fibres ..	Irrigated	..	Maximum ..	..	..	..	..
			Minimum ..	..	..	..	
	Unirrigated	..	Maximum ..	..	..	..	
			Minimum ..	..	..	..	
Gram		..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley		..	..	..	..	..	..
Bajra		..	..	..	..	..	..
Jawar		..	..	..	..	..	..
Vegetables		..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea		..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVI of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXII, showing NUMBER of STOCK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KIND OF STOCK.	WHOLE DISTRICT FOR THE YEARS			TAHSILS FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	1878-79.	D. G. Khan.	Sanghar.	Rajanpur.	Jampur.
ows and bullocks	115,046	121,792	81,901	36,805	33,845	9,551	1,700
orses	6,475	5,586	2,913	800	713	900	500
onies	510	461	450	104	42	300	4
onkeys	8,577	7,914	4,722	1,811	1,290	1,021	600
heep and goats	170,077	96,279	91,015	45,210	14,485	25,200	6,120
igs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
amels	14,364	12,289	6,930	2,051	1,774	2,583	522
arts	13	13	21	14	..	7	..
loughs	31,227	34,477	12,125	1,124	5,120	2,111	3,770
oats	148	87	70	28	20	14	8

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLV of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXIII, showing OCCUPATIONS of MALES.

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.			Number.	Nature of occupations.	Males above 15 years of age.		
		Towns.	Villages.	Total.			Towns.	Villages.	Total.
1	Total population ..	16,697	100,605	117,302	17	Agricultural labourers ..	15	2,106	2,121
2	Occupation specified ..	15,892	95,143	111,035	18	Pastoral ..	116	2,725	2,841
3	Agricultural, whether simple or combined.	2,091	55,010	57,101	19	Cooks and other servants ..	480	807	1,287
					20	Water-carriers ..	272	162	434
4	Civil Administration ..	959	1,136	2,095	21	Sweepers and scavengers ..	178	38	216
5	Army ..	1,598	210	1,808	22	Workers in reed, cane, leaves, straw, &c.	485	992	1,477
6	Religion ..	103	752	855					
7	Barbers ..	169	751	920	23	Workers in leather ..	44	4	48
8	Other professions ..	202	412	614	24	Boot-makers ..	238	2,075	2,313
9	Money-lenders, general traders, pedlars, &c.	339	623	962	25	Workers in wool and pashm	18	8	26
					26	" " silk ..	69	6	75
10	Dealers in grain and flour ..	1,455	4,403	5,858	27	" " cotton ..	671	4,219	4,890
11	Corn-grinders, parchers, &c.	5	41	46	28	" " wood ..	570	1,395	1,965
12	Confectioners, green-grocers, &c.	517	315	832	29	Potters ..	123	739	862
					30	Workers and dealers in gold and silver.	233	357	590
13	Carriers and boatmen ..	681	5,700	6,381					
14	Landowners ..	1,168	18,645	19,813	31	Workers in iron ..	113	314	427
15	Tenants ..	783	31,598	32,381	32	General labourers ..	991	5,747	6,738
16	Joint-cultivators ..	1	48	49	33	Beggars, faqirs, and the like	1,210	5,086	6,296

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII A of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XXIV, showing MANUFACTURES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fabrics.	Paper	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Buildings.	Dyeing and manufacturing of dyes.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	53	3,568	86	20	13	598	202	25	311	140
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	102	3,881	114	40	31	698	379	40	545	203
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	6,120	2,88,663	6,360	1,702	2,300	92,129	43,000	2,920	75,240	17,605

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Leather.	Pottery, common and glazed.	Oil-pressing and refining.	Pashmina and Shawls.	Carpets.	Gold, silver, and jewellery.	Other manufactures.	Total.
Number of mills and large factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of private looms or small works.	892	300	220	..	1	276	509	7,214
Number of workmen in large works. Male ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in large works. Female ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number of workmen in small works or independent artisans.	1,950	502	269	..	1	482	1,002	10,239
Value of plant in large works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimated annual out-turn of all works in rupees.	1,44,450	23,800	30,870	..	135	1,11,540	43,270	8,90,104

NOTE.—These figures are taken from the Report on Internal Trade and Manufactures for 1881-82.

Table No. XXV, showing RIVER TRAFFIC.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Trade.			Average duration of voyage in days.		
From	To	Principal Merchandise carried.	Summer, or floods.	Winter, or low water.	Distance in miles.
Sakkar	Ferozepore	Iron and sajji	90	120	400
Ferozepore	Sakkar	Wheat, gram, til, rape and wool	30	45	400
Do.	Kotri	Ditto ditto	40	50	600
Aknur	Mithankot	Grain of all kinds, sugar, salt, spices, ghi, country cloth, silks and wool	20	30	450
Mithankot	Multan	Dhan, rice, dhanya, peas, string, sajji, zira, ajwain, methra	30	60	120
Wazirabad	Mithankot	Wheat, gur, ghi, country cloth, wool, cotton, kapas, horns, halela, baleia, awla, sarun, timber	25	40	350
Ramnagar	Do.	Ditto ditto	22	36	330
Pindi Bhattian	Do.	Ditto ditto	18	30	300
Mithankot	Wazirabad	Iron, cocoanuts, dates, black pepper, mung, sajji	50	60	350
Do.	Ramnagar	Ditto ditto ditto	45	52	330
Do.	Pindi Bhattian	Ditto ditto ditto	40	45	300
Jhelum	Sakkar	Grain and oil-seeds	45	60	500
Do.	Kotri	"	60	90	750
Attock	Sakkar	Ghi, snuff, hand fans, rice, vinegar, baskets	20	45	550
Kalabagh	Do.	Rock salt, alum, baskets, musaj, &c.	15	30	500
Do.	Do.	Dates, indigo, cotton, &c.	15	30	500
Do.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Salt, alum, &c.	10	20	290
Do.	Do.	Dates, indigo, cotton and haberdashery	10	20	290
Isa Khel	Sakkar	Wheat, gram, barley and alum	15	30	470
Do.	Do.	Indigo, cotton goods, iron, cocoanut, dates, zinc, copper, &c.	15	30	470
Do.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Wheat, gram, barley, tobacco, mung and mah	8	15	250
Do.	Do.	Dates, indigo, cotton, &c.	8	15	250
Dera Ismail Khan	Sakkar	Wheat, gram, wool, cotton, majith, fruit, Carraway seed, &c. &c.	10 to 15	25 to 30	340
Do.	Do.	Dates, haberdashery	10 to 15	25 to 30	340
Do.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Wheat, gram, wool, cotton, Carraway seed Kabul fruit, &c.	4 to 7	10 to 12	130
Do.	Do.	Dates, indigo, cotton, pickles	4 to 7	10 to 12	130
Dera Fateh Khan	Sakkar	Wheat, gram, barley, bajra	10 to 15	25 to 30	280
Do.	Do.	Kirana and cloth	10 to 15	25 to 30	280
Do.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Wheat, gram, barley, &c.	2 to 4	8 to 10	70
Do.	Do.	Dates, cotton, &c.	2 to 4	8 to 10	70
Leiah	Sakkar	Wheat and wool	10 to 15	25	285
Do.	Do.	Dates and haberdashery	10 to 15	25	285
Do.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Wheat and wool	2 to 4	7 to 8	60
Do.	Do.	Dates, rice, &c.	2 to 4	7 to 8	60
Sanghar	Sakkar	Wheat, jowar, bajra, mustard, cotton, &c.	8 to 10	20 to 25	250
Do.	Do.	Dates and haberdashery	8 to 10	20 to 25	250
Do.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Wheat, jowar, bajra, mustard, cotton, wool	2	8	40
Dera Ghazi Khan	Sakkar	Cotton, wool, indigo, wheat, jowar, til, mustard cotton, &c.	8 to 10	20	210
Do.	Do.	Date, haberdashery, Bombay sugar, &c.	8 to 10	20	210
Do.	Kotri	Cotton, wool, indigo, saltpetre, hides, wheat, jowar, bajra	10 to 12	25	350
Mithankot	Sakkar	Wheat, jowar, bajra, indigo	4 to 6	10 to 12	150
Do.	Do.	Dates and haberdashery	4 to 6	10 to 12	150
Rojhan	Do.	Wheat, jowar, bajra, wool, ghi, mah	4	10	120
Do.	Do.	Dates and haberdashery	4	10	120

Note.—These figures are taken from pages 759, 760 of the Famine Report.

Table No. XXVI, showing RETAIL PRICES.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16	
	NUMBER OF SEERS AND CHITANKS PER RUPEE.																													
YEAR.	Wheat.		Barley.		Gram.		Indian corn.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Rice (fine).		Urd dal.		Potatoes.		Cotton (cleaned).		Sugar (refined).		Ghi (cow's).		Firewood.		Tobacco.		Salt (Lahori).	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
1861-62 ..	20	2	38	1	23	5	..	..	20	5	18	8	6	4	11	3	..	..	2	10	2	1	2	1	223	15	9	5	7	7
1862-63 ..	24	15	38	1	33	2	..	..	39	3	35	3	6	4	12	9	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	12	298	9	6	13	7	7
1863-64 ..	16	9	22	..	21	4	..	..	33	6	27	8	6	8	13	9	..	..	..	15	2	..	1	15	298	9	5	2	7	7
1864-65 ..	17	8	28	12	20	2	..	..	15	11	13	9	6	4	14	..	..	..	1	1	1	15	1	15	261	4	4	10	7	7
1865-66 ..	16	9	22	8	17	8	..	..	15	4	15	4	6	4	14	4	..	..	1	7	2	3	1	8	261	4	7	7	7	7
1866-67 ..	17	15	29	8	17	8	..	..	28	12	27	8	6	8	15	10	..	..	2	10	2	5	1	5	298	9	4	11	7	7
1867-68 ..	15	11	22	..	18	1	..	..	25	15	22	3	7	13	18	11	..	..	2	10	2	5	1	6	298	9	4	11	9	5
1868-69 ..	10	15	13	4	10	4	..	..	17	2	11	4	7	14	19	4	..	..	2	9	2	12	1	8	223	15	11	7	9	5
1869-70 ..	11	3	14	15	9	5	..	..	15	11	14	8	8	2	18	15	..	..	1	11	2	7	1	7	223	15	11	3	9	5
1870-71 ..	12	2	15	15	10	4	..	..	20	8	15	4	7	13	7	..	..	..	1	14	2	12	1	6	186	10	8	7	9	5
1871-72 ..	16	..	25	8	14	6	..	..	26	8	22	8	7	..	9	..	8	..	1	11	1	14	..	15	160	..	3	..	7	8
1872-73 ..	16	12	21	4	17	4	..	..	26	8	23	12	7	..	8	..	10	..	1	14	1	14	1	1	160	..	3	..	8	..
1873-74 ..	17	8	25	10	22	13	15	..	27	8	25	..	9	6	11	14	8	12	2	13	2	5	1	9	150	..	5	..	9	6
1874-75 ..	21	14	33	12	30	..	17	8	32	8	30	..	8	12	13	12	10	..	3	1	2	8	1	14	150	..	6	4	8	12
1875-76 ..	20	..	28	2	27	2	..	..	28	..	25	11	8	12	11	15	10	..	2	12	2	8	1	9	150	..	2	8	8	12
1876-77 ..	22	8	33	12	20	..	..	..	22	8	30	..	8	12	13	12	10	..	2	12	2	8	1	9	150	..	5	..	8	12
1877-78 ..	15	10	18	12	14	6	..	..	20	..	16	4	7	8	10	..	10	..	2	13	2	3	1	6	150	..	3	12	8	12
1878-79 ..	9	11	12	3	10	5	..	..	11	9	11	15	6	4	6	14	6	4	3	7	1	12	1	5	170	..	3	12	8	2
1879-80 ..	12	13	15	..	11	9	..	..	15	..	14	6	6	14	8	12	6	4	2	8	1	14	1	4	170	..	3	2	10	..
1880-81 ..	11	9	16	14	13	14	..	..	16	9	12	13	6	4	10	10	8	12	2	3	2	..	1	4	170	..	2	8	11	4
1881-82 ..	11	4	23	12	23	12	..	..	22	8	22	8	7	8	..	..	7	8	2	13	2	3	1	5	125	..	3	2	11	4

NOTE.—The figures for the first ten years are taken from a statement published by Government (Punjab Government No. 209 S. of 19th August 1872), and represent the average prices for the 12 months of each year. The figures for the last ten years are taken from Table No. XLVII of the Administration Report, and represent prices as they stood on the 1st January of each year.

Table No. XXVII, showing PRICE of LABOUR.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	WAGES OF LABOUR PER DAY.				CARTS PER DAY.		CAMELS PER DAY.		DONKEYS PER SCORE PER DAY.		BOATS PER DAY.	
	Skilled.		*Unskilled.*									
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
1868-69 ..	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 3 6	0 2 0	2 0 0		0 8 0	0 4 0	1 14 0		1 0 0	
1873-74 ..	0 10 0	0 7 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	1 8 0	
1878-79 ..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1879-80 ..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1880-81 ..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0
1881-82 ..	0 10 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 10 0	3 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLVIII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XXVIII, showing REVENUE COLLECTED.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	Fixed Land Revenue.	Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Tribute.	Local rates.	EXCISE.		Stamps.	Total Collections.
					Spirits.	Drugs.		
1868-69	3,11,499	21,866	..	..	11,796	5,325	31,093	3,81,579
1869-70	3,08,179	28,113	..	..	11,590	5,135	40,357	3,93,374
1870-71	3,08,995	22,133	..	..	12,047	5,880	36,314	3,85,369
1871-72	2,96,730	26,391	..	19,587	16,076	7,050	40,349	4,06,183
1872-73	3,11,999	31,101	..	19,607	16,791	7,240	49,348	4,36,086
1873-74	3,12,931	35,041	..	22,155	15,511	7,335	46,387	4,39,360
1874-75	3,53,756	32,106	..	26,148	14,864	9,557	43,847	4,80,278
1875-76	3,52,870	35,137	..	26,135	14,194	10,659	53,926	4,92,921
1876-77	3,47,728	43,076	..	25,251	15,121	9,442	52,993	4,93,611
1877-78	3,47,368	43,225	..	25,658	13,935	10,213	61,551	5,01,950
1878-79	3,06,096	38,499	..	32,932	13,067	10,534	59,826	4,60,954
1879-80	3,63,020	40,081	..	31,110	17,848	9,262	69,359	5,30,680
1880-81	3,37,058	33,349	..	30,178	18,006	9,318	65,858	4,93,767
1881-82	3,49,986	33,696	..	30,674	17,315	10,191	71,521	5,13,383

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XLIV of the Revenue Report. The following revenue is excluded:—"Canal, Forests, Customs and Salt, Assessed Taxes, Fees, Cesses."

Table No. XXIX, showing REVENUE DERIVED from LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
YEAR.	Fixed land revenue (demand).	Fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue (collections).	FLUCTUATING REVENUE.					MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.				
			Revenue of alluvial lands.	Revenue of waste lands brought under assessment.	Water advantage revenue.	Fluctuating assessment of river lands.	Total fluctuating land revenue.	*Grazing dues.* By enumeration of cattle.	*Grazing dues.* By grazing leases.	Sale of wood from rakhs and forests.	Sajji.	Total miscellaneous land revenue.
District Figures.												
Total of 5 years— 1868-69 to 1872-73 ..	15,66,751	1,29,604	15,591	46	..	..	10,117	17,047	1,676	28,487	406	1,10,487
Total of 5 years— 1873-74 to 1877-78 ..	17,23,600	1,83,973	61	..	..	..	1,015	27,152	14,188	50,664	148	1,82,958
1878-79 ..	3,53,027	37,497	2,962	..	..	..	3,064	..	5,610	11,326	..	34,433
1879-80 ..	3,52,911	37,837	6,544	..	..	..	6,757	..	4,047	9,993	18	31,080
1880-81 ..	3,50,563	27,884	5,998	..	..	..	6,157	..	200	8,216	22	21,727
1881-82 ..	3,48,252	25,549	6,872	..	..	..	6,996	908	2,443	4,989	56	18,553
Tahsil Totals for 5 years— 1877-78 to 1881-82.												
Tahsil Dera Ghazi Khan ..	8,54,174	60,963	4,384	..	..	..	4,556	2,763	2,470	5,868	..	56,407
" Sanghar ..	2,29,056	9,030	5,917	..	..	..	5,917	1,820	307	776	..	3,113
" Rajanpur ..	2,37,364	1,05,381	9,938	..	..	..	9,952	1,340	12,188	43,062	..	95,429
" Jampur ..	4,33,109	11,164	2,290	..	..	..	2,905	1,620	4,578	1,580	138	8,259

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I and III of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXX, showing ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TAHSIL.	TOTAL AREA AND REVENUE ASSIGNED.								PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.	
	Whole Villages.		*Fractional parts of Villages.*		*Plots.*		*Total.*		*In perpetuity.*	
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	257,552	14,404	30	30	245	1,321	257,827	15,755	2,254	431
Sanghar ..	9,665	736	..	..	268	92	9,933	828	..	..
Rajanpur ..	1,004	51	..	..	415	186	1,419	237	..	..
Jampur ..	7,605	245	..	..	399	219	8,004	464	..	..
Total District ..	275,826	15,436	30	30	1,327	1,818	277,183	17,284	2,254	431

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
TAHSIL.	PERIOD OF ASSIGNMENT.—*Concluded.*								NUMBER OF ASSIGNEES.					
	For one life.		*For more lives than one.*		*During maintenance of Establishment.*		*Pending orders of Government.*							
	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	Area.	Revenue.	In perpetuity.	For one life.	For more lives than one.	During maintenance.	Pending orders.	TOTAL.
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	255,542	15,254	..	..	31	70	..	..	31	6	..	1	..	38
Sanghar ..	9,933	828	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	1	..	8
Rajanpur ..	1,396	221	..	..	23	16	..	..	..	17	..	1	..	18
Jampur ..	7,833	312	..	..	171	152	..	..	..	17	..	5	..	22
Total District ..	274,704	16,615	..	..	225	238	..	..	31	47	..	8	..	86

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XII of the Revenue Report for 1881-82.

Table No. XXXI, showing BALANCES, REMISSIONS and TAKAVI.

YEAR.	Balances of land revenue in rupees.		Reductions of fixed demand on account of bad seasons, deterioration, &c., in rupees.	Takavi advances in rupees.
	Fixed revenue.	Fluctuating and miscellaneous revenue.		
1868-69 ..	1,900	..	..	24,290
1869-70 ..	3,654	..	..	21,110
1870-71 ..	4,115	..	..	1,800
1871-72 ..	15,409	..	..	11,470
1872-73 ..	4,271	..	..	3,100
1873-74 ..	1,084	..	..	1,950
1874-75 ..	2,182	..	..	2,150
1875-76 ..	1,457	..	636	2,120
1876-77 ..	2,991	1,222	..	2,670
1877-78 ..	3,001	1,191	..	15,852
1878-79 ..	48,982	11,090	148	19,075
1879-80 ..	27,127	5,482	..	4,775
1880-81 ..	23,830	12,445	..	7,850
1881-82 ..	12,777	6,011	..	10,000

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, III, and XVI of the Revenue Report.

Table No. XXXII, showing SALES and MORTGAGES of LAND.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	SALES OF LAND.						MORTGAGES OF LAND.		
	Agriculturists.			*Non-Agriculturists.*			*Agriculturists.*		
YEAR.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Purchase money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	1,898	16,107	2,48,996	..	..	..	3,523	28,401	3,70,365
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	2,050	22,359	3,74,193	145	2,015	12,874	2,104	37,969	3,72,279
1878-79 ..	255	4,103	58,292	31	865	7,065	344	7,448	66,807
1879-80 ..	676	15,034	1,01,433	28	537	5,791	566	14,369	1,32,900
1880-81 ..	838	13,882	1,44,114	58	4,513	14,704	662	10,003	1,53,134
1881-82 ..	1,159	16,868	1,17,122	28	1,007	4,392	837	12,782	2,25,461
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	1,370	16,018	2,21,892	45	1,114	9,224	949	13,554	2,94,435
Sanghar ..	659	9,782	1,02,489	79	4,800	19,959	458	7,618	93,707
Rajanpur ..	254	4,142	20,929	40	1,448	4,968	339	16,668	50,046
Jampur ..	1,500	28,896	2,48,949	24	227	2,000	1,391	22,272	3,19,460

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	MORTGAGES OF LAND.—*Concluded.*			REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGED LAND.					
	Non-Agriculturists.			*Agriculturists.*			*Non-Agriculturists.*		
YEAR.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.	No. of cases.	Area of land in acres.	Mortgage money.
DISTRICT FIGURES.									
Total of 6 years—1868-69 to 1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of 4 years—1874-75 to 1877-78 ..	..	..	..	237	3,728	21,240	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	49	761	2,200	23	455	2,327	..	..	..
1879-80 ..	58	696	15,124	57	692	7,704	..	..	..
1880-81 ..	57	1,015	11,070	59	1,326	11,899	..	..	..
1881-82 ..	72	586	3,180	78	812	11,483	..	..	..
TAHSIL TOTALS FOR 5 YEARS—1877-78 TO 1881-82.									
Dera Ghazi Khan ..	236	3,058	31,574	86	1,461	13,325	..	..	..
Sanghar ..	..	..	..	51	499	6,628	..	..	..
Rajanpur ..	..	..	..	7	128	1,307	..	..	..
Jampur ..	..	..	..	145	2,165	18,290	..	..	..

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXXV and XXXV B of the Revenue Report. No details for transfers by agriculturists and others, and no figures for redemption, are available before 1874-75. The figures for earlier years include *all* sales and mortgages.

Table No. XXXIII, showing SALE of STAMPS and REGISTRATION of DEEDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	INCOME FROM SALE OF STAMPS.				OPERATIONS OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.							
	Receipts in rupees.		*Net income in rupees.*		*No. of deeds registered.*				*Value of property affected, in rupees.*			
YEAR.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Touching immovable property.	Touching movable property.	Money obligations.	Total of all kinds.	Immovable property.	Movable property.	Money obligations.	Total value of all kinds.
1877-78 ..	39,123	19,546	38,524	18,940	1,799	259	94	2,152	5,31,933	37,898	33,280	6,03,111
1878-79 ..	35,340	24,486	29,739	23,678	1,440	153	62	1,655	5,54,903	18,638	18,979	5,92,520
1879-80 ..	43,084	26,275	36,487	25,436	1,684	24	74	1,895	5,45,772	4,264	24,762	5,75,193
1880-81 ..	38,640	27,218	32,256	26,100	1,707	43	50	1,938	7,21,437	8,157	23,803	7,54,697
1881-82 ..	43,449	28,072	35,397	26,984	1,464	18	53	1,669	5,81,232	4,916	14,387	6,03,590

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Appendix A of the Stamp and Tables Nos. II and III of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIIIA, showing REGISTRATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Deeds registered.					
	1880-81.			1881-82.		
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.
Registrar D. G. Khan	5	..	5	2	..	2
Sub-Registrar D. G. Khan	672	143	815	661	148	809
" Rajanpur	72	59	131	81	60	141
" Sanghar	231	100	331	201	64	265
" Jampur	449	207	656	306	146	452
Total of district ..	1,429	509	1,938	1,251	418	1,669

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. I of the Registration Report.

Table No. XXXIV, showing LICENSE TAX COLLECTIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	NUMBER OF LICENSES GRANTED IN EACH CLASS AND GRADE.											Total number of licenses.	Total amount of fees.	Number of villages in which licenses granted.
	Class I.				*Class II.*				*Class III.*					
	1 Rs. 500	2 Rs. 200	3 Rs. 150	4 Rs. 100	1 Rs. 75	2 Rs. 50	3 Rs. 25	4 Rs. 10	1 Rs. 5	2 Rs. 2	3 Re. 1			
1878-79 ..	..	3	..	4	3	14	23	161	450	1,357	4,511	6,525	18,585	291
1879-80 ..	..	3	..	3	3	17	25	155	406	1,211	2,900	4,723	11,502	..
1880-81 ..	..	1	1	..	1	9	30	181	..	..	..	223	3,435	78
1881-82 ..	..	2	..	..	3	8	39	202	..	..	..	254	4,029	78
Tahsil details for 1881-82—														
D. G. Khan ..	..	1	..	..	2	7	15	60	..	..	..	85	1,665	23
" Jampur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	..	..	..	59	590	14
" Sanghar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	23	..	..	..	25	290	11
" Rajanpur ..	..	1	..	..	1	1	22	60	..	..	..	85	1,475	30

Table No. XXXV, showing EXCISE STATISTICS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
YEAR.	FERMENTED LIQUORS.					INTOXICATING DRUGS.						EXCISE REVENUE FROM		
	Number of central distilleries.	*No. of retail shops.*		*Consumption in gallons.*		*No. of retail licenses.*		*Consumption in maunds.*				Fermented liquors.	Drugs.	Total.
		Country spirits.	European liquors.	Rum.	Country spirits.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Opium.	Charas.	Bhang.	Other drugs.			
1877-78 ..	4	24	3	108	2,892	4	4	3¼	2	133	18	13,936	8,475	22,411
1878-79 ..	4	24	3	..	2,826	4	4	2¼	1¾	132	14	13,067	10,514	23,581
1879-80 ..	4	24	4	..	4,461	4	4	2	2	111	17	17,848	9,181	27,029
1880-81 ..	4	24	4	150	4,025	4	4	2¼	1	133	..	18,006	9,311	27,317
1881-82 ..	4	24	4	208	3,381	4	4	2¾	1	159¾	17	17,315	10,191	27,506
TOTAL ..	20	120	18	466	17,585	20	20	12½	7¾	668¾	66	80,172	47,672	127,844
Average ..	4	24	4	93	3,517	4	4	2½	1½	133¾	13	16,034	9,534	25,569

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. I, II, VIII, IX, X, of the Excise Report.

Table No. XXXVI, showing DISTRICT FUNDS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Annual income in rupees.			*Annual expenditure in rupees.*						
YEAR.	Provincial rates.	Miscellaneous.	Total income.	Establishment.	District, post and arboriculture.	Education.	Medical.	Miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Total expenditure.
1874-75 ..	..	..	23,671	1,187	1,440	8,031	2,070	177	8,956	21,861
1875-76 ..	..	..	31,641	1,646	..	8,020	1,960	175	17,680	29,481
1876-77 ..	..	..	28,812	2,263	803	8,031	2,160	240	13,603	27,100
1877-78 ..	..	..	25,676	2,423	1,146	8,031	2,100	840	10,692	25,292
1878-79 ..	..	..	26,123	2,081	1,311	8,031	2,028	1,100	10,658	26,104
1879-80 ..	39,354	10	39,364	1,774	1,488	8,031	2,878	960	8,484	23,565
1880-81 ..	37,164	25	37,188	2,078	1,539	8,031	2,873	1,411	8,196	24,128
1881-82 ..	40,391	63	40,454	1,780	1,365	8,031	2,940	953	6,515	21,584

NOT.—These figures are taken from Appendices A and B to the Annual Review of District Fund operations.

Table No. XXXVII, showing GOVERNMENT and AIDED SCHOOLS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	HIGH SCHOOLS.						MIDDLE SCHOOLS.						PRIMARY SCHOOLS.							
	ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.		ENGLISH.				VERNACULAR.			
YEAR.	*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*		*Government.*		*Aided.*	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
FIGURES FOR BOYS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	176	..	..	6	554	..	..	..	..	22	905	5	304
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	175	..	..	6	548	..	..	..	..	22	894	3	263
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53	..	..	4	50	4	429	..	..	28	1,285	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	65	..	..	4	56	4	501	..	..	26	1,273	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	52	..	..	4	66	4	588	..	..	28	1,604	..	..
FIGURES FOR GIRLS.																				
1877-78 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1878-79 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1879-80 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880-81 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1881-82 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N. B.—Since 1879-80, in the case of both Government and Aided Schools, those scholars only, who have completed the Middle School course are shown in the returns as attending High Schools, and those only who have completed the Primary School course are shown as attending Middle Schools. Previous to that year, boys attending the Upper Primary Department were included in the returns of Middle Schools in the case of Institutions under the immediate control of the Education Department, whilst in Institutions under District Officers, boys attending both the Upper and Lower Primary Departments were included in Middle Schools. In the case of Aided Institutions, a High School included the Middle and Primary Departments attached to it; and a Middle School, the Primary Department. Before 1879-80, Branches of Government Schools, if supported on the grant-in-aid system, were classed as Aided Schools; in the returns for 1879-80 and subsequent years they have been shown as Government Schools. Branches of English Schools, whether Government or Aided, that were formerly included amongst Vernacular Schools, are now returned as English Schools. Hence the returns before 1879-80 do not afford the means of making a satisfactory comparison with the statistics of subsequent years.

Indigenous and Jail Schools are not included in these returns.

Table No. XXXVIII, showing the working of DISPENSARIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.														
		Men.					*Women.*					*Children.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
D. G. Khan ..	1st	13,310	14,581	8,392	8,421	10,906	6,515	6,271	4,422	4,449	5,123	4,600	6,503	4,133	4,037	5,136
Rajanpur ..	2nd	4,901	5,517	4,952	5,091	5,803	1,982	2,216	2,407	2,783	2,163	1,496	1,691	1,873	2,380	2,986
Jampur ..	2nd	7,275	8,662	4,677	5,320	6,470	2,019	2,231	1,593	2,139	2,505	2,176	3,419	1,863	2,469	3,196
Rojhan ..	2nd	1,671	3,503	5,376	4,086	4,779	491	840	2,087	1,024	2,038	231	364	1,434	1,488	1,876
Total ..	...	27,157	32,263	23,397	22,918	27,958	11,007	11,558	10,509	11,235	11,629	8,505	11,977	9,303	10,369	13,194

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Name of Dispensary.	Class of Dispensary.	*Total Patients.*					*In-door Patients.*					*Expenditure in Rupees.*				
		1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
D. G. Khan ..	1st	24,425	27,355	16,947	16,907	21,165	542	529	419	404	470	3,319	4,218	3,821	3,554	4,121
Rajanpur ..	2nd	8,379	9,424	9,232	10,254	10,952	341	294	240	286	340	2,652	2,286	2,212	5,573	3,909
Jampur ..	2nd	11,472	14,312	8,133	9,919	11,971	235	267	149	242	162	989	1,687	1,392	1,457	1,444
Rojhan ..	2nd	2,393	4,707	8,897	7,498	8,693	99	89	230	328	409	987	841	1,103	1,189	1,296
Total ..	..	46,669	55,798	43,209	44,578	52,781	1,217	1,179	1,038	1,254	1,381	7,947	9,032	8,528	11,774	10,770

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. II, IV, and V of the Dispensary Report.

Table No. XXXIX, showing CIVIL and REVENUE LITIGATION.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
YEAR.	*Number of Civil Suits concerning*				*Value in rupees of Suits concerning* *			Number of Revenue cases.
	Money or movable property.	Rent and tenancy rights.	Land and revenue, and other matters.	Total.	* Land.	* Other matters.	* Total.	
1878	5,013	286	798	6,097	20,863	1,55,735	1,76,598	4,731
1879	7,127	463	544	8,134	38,244	2,25,642	2,63,886	4,236
1880	6,125	342	627	7,094	28,009	2,11,533	2,39,542	6,459
1881	5,853	229	547	6,629	14,269	2,42,536	2,56,805	5,900
1882	6,154	245	596	6,995	12,758	2,38,921	2,51,679	5,559

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. VI and VII of the Civil Reports for 1878 to 1881, and Nos. II and of the Reports on Civil Justice for 1881 and 1882.

* Suits heard in Settlement courts are excluded from these columns, no details of the value of the property being available.

Table No. XL, showing CRIMINAL TRIALS.

1		2	3	4	5	6
DETAILS.		1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
Persons tried.	Brought to trial	2,420	3,057	3,255	3,380	3,259
	Discharged	712	820	1,053	1,244	1,492
	Acquitted	95	212	77	92	83
	Convicted	1,592	2,056	2,087	1,952	1,598
	Committed or referred	21	34	48	80	72
Cases disposed of.	Summons cases (regular)	..	..	..	1,027	892
	" (summary)	..	..	..	26	25
	Warrant cases (regular)	..	..	..	714	777
	" (summary)	..	..	..	27	24
	Total cases disposed of	1,397	1,708	1,911	1,794	1,718
Number of persons sentenced to	Death	7	5	6	6	10
	Transportation for life	4	14	4	8	6
	" for a term	5	8	..	..	..
	Penal servitude	..	..	..	..	..
	Fine under Rs. 10	678	943	919	848	632
	" 10 to 50 rupees	293	362	346	424	331
	" 50 to 100 "	39	34	43	48	40
	" 100 to 500 "	32	24	30	38	34
	" 500 to 1,000 "	1	..	..	2	1
	Over 1,000 rupees	..	..	..	..	..
	Imprisonment under 6 months	314	350	305	375	246
	" 6 months to 2 years	248	306	250	272	157
	" over 2 years	37	38	15	24	34
	Whipping	60	59	60	67	46
	Find sureties of the peace	80	68	97	71	127
	Recognisance to keep the peace	54	32	42	47	58
	Give sureties for good behaviour	149	278	358	209	145

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statements Nos. III and IV of the Criminal Reports for 1878 to 1880, and Nos. IV and V of the Criminal Reports for 1881 and 1882.

Table No. XLI, showing POLICE INQUIRIES.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Nature of offence.	Number of cases inquired into.					Number of persons arrested or summoned.					Number of persons convicted.				
	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881
Rioting or unlawful assembly	2	3	6	1	5	31	37	99	16	83	17	7	56	15	30
Murder and attempts to murder	15	18	18	22	19	35	25	50	34	45	8	14	32	12	27
Total serious offences against the person	77	67	73	72	70	130	102	131	106	124	60	59	80	54	65
Abduction of married women	55	59	49	84	64	61	83	66	98	79	36	40	31	57	31
Total serious offences against property	281	253	315	307	263	249	261	291	288	242	146	136	163	167	127
Total minor offences against the person	31	24	18	32	20	57	46	34	60	56	43	24	19	37	29
Cattle theft	158	139	218	186	192	229	217	304	252	298	135	148	209	138	218
Total minor offences against property	497	485	673	569	528	673	682	859	730	793	438	469	592	447	538
Total cognizable offences	895	846	1,098	998	896	1,153	1,138	1,430	1,219	1,316	716	705	921	835	803
Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	1	1	..	2	..	3	4	..	23	..	2	4	..	7	..
Offences relating to marriage	11	11	9	10	8	18	17	13	12	10	7	13	11	5	8
Total non-cognizable offences	86	88	55	49	79	154	134	93	109	169	85	96	70	68	130
GRAND TOTAL of offences	981	934	1,153	1,047	975	1,307	1,272	1,523	1,328	1,485	801	801	991	803	933

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Statement A of the Police Report.

Table No. XLII, showing CONVICTS in GAOL.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	No. in gaol at beginning of the year.		*No. imprisoned during the year.*		*Religion of convicts.*			*Previous occupation of male convicts.*					
YEAR.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Musalman.	Hindu.	Buddhist and Jain.	Official.	Professional.	Service.	Agricultural.	Commercial.	Industrial.
1877-78	299	9	495	38	745	69	..	39	..	6	396	..	..
1878-79	308	25	573	30	839	61	..	21	..	5	469	..	..
1879-80	288	13	648	30	264	18	..	8	..	126	140	22	..
1880-81	300	17	665	26	313	24	..	7	..	142	183	20	..
1881-82	352	15	588	17	230	27	..	17	..	1	179	13	..

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	Length of sentence of convicts.							*Previously convicted.*			*Pecuniary results.*	
YEAR.	Under 6 months.	6 months to 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years to 10 years.	Over 10 years and transportation.	Death.	Once.	Twice.	More than twice.	Cost of maintenance.	Profits of convict labour.
1877-78	169	166	430	45	16	14	1	85	11	18	16,525	2,719
1878-79	152	157	518	65	21	16	7	143	16	10	19,769	3,865
1879-80	53	51	95	87	8	18	3	49	1	6	22,539	4,317
1880-81	52	122	136	34	10	8	3	35	4	10	21,030	364
1881-82	67	94	67	35	3	2	2	57	2	4	20,983	4,684

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Tables Nos. XXVIII, XXIX, XXX, XXXI, and XXXVII of the Administration Report.

N. B.—Figures for columns 10, 13 and 14, for years 1877-78 and 1878-79 are not available in Administration Report.

Table No. XLIII, showing the POPULATION of TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tahsil.	Town.	Total population.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Jains.	Musalmans.	Other religions.	No. of occupied houses.	Persons per 100 occupied houses.
D. G. Khan ..	D. G. Khan ..	22,309	10,140	413	..	11,687	69	3,159	706
Rajanpur ..	Mithankot ..	3,353	1,167	18	..	2,168	..	613	547
	Rajanpur ..	4,932	1,667	239	..	3,013	13	479	1,030
Jampur ..	Dajal ..	5,952	1,922	14	..	4,016	..	1,101	540
	Jampur ..	4,697	1,883	23	..	2,791	..	692	679
	Nowshera ..	19,61	146	..	..	1,815	..	304	645

NOTE.—These figures are taken from Table No. XX of the Census Report of 1881.

Table No. XLIV, showing BIRTHS and DEATHS for TOWNS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TOWN.	*Total population by the Census of*		*Total births registered during the year.*					*Total deaths registered during the year.*				
	Sex.	1875.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
D. G. Khan ..	Males	10,858	300	392	270	384	320	314	534	403	204	226
	Females	8,275	309	295	192	298	269	276	526	246	242	227

NOT.—These figures are taken from Table No. LVII of the Administration Report.

Table No. XLV, showing MUNICIPAL INCOME.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Jampur.	Rajanpur.	Mithankot.	Dajal Nowshera.
Class of Municipality	II.	III.	III.	III.	III.
1870-71	18,470	..	..	..	..
1871-72	25,831	..	..	..	..
1872-73	22,328	..	..	..	..
1873-74	26,526	..	..	..	..
1874-75	22,366	3,683	3,320	2,267	3,247
1875-76	22,946	3,659	2,978	1,538	2,841
1876-77	22,139	4,011	3,002	1,801	3,256
1877-78	27,713	3,926	3,457	1,474	4,175
1878-79	25,074	4,264	3,837	3,619	4,468
1879-80	29,846	4,976	3,252	2,294	4,561
1880-81	30,104	4,410	3,471	2,777	4,436
1881-82	30,340	4,449	3,191	2,642	3,901

Table No. XLVI, showing DISTANCES.

(a) Tahsil
(b) Police Station.
(c) Police outposts.
(d) Frontier outposts

	DERA GHAZI KHAN. (a)	Kot chutta. (b)	Jampur. (b)	Mahomedpur. (c)	Fazalpur. (b)	Rajanpur. (b)	Murghai.	Umarkot. (c)	Rojhan. (b)	Shahwali. (c)	Mithankot. (b)	Sadr Din. (c)	Amdani.	Tousa. (b)	Nari.	Tibbi. (c)	Choti Zerin. (c)	Choti Bala.	Zeradan.	Fort Munro. (d)	Ganehar.	Harrand. (c)	Dara Chachar.	Drigri.	Fattehpur.	Dajal. (b)	Hajipur.	Sheru.
Kot Chutta	14																											
Jampur	32	18																										
Mahomedpur	45	31	13																									
Fazilpur	57	43	25	12																								
Rajanpur	72	58	40	27	15																							
Murghai	86	72	54	41	20	14																						
Umarkot	96	82	64	51	39	24	10																					
Rojhan	108	94	76	63	51	36	22	12																				
Shahwali	128	114	96	83	71	56	42	32	20																			
Mithankot	83	69	51	38	26	11	5	15	27	47																		
Sadar Din	15	29	47	60	72	87	101	111	123	123	8																	
Amdani	30	44	62	75	87	102	116	126	138	158	113	15																
Tousa	45	59	77	90	102	117	131	141	153	173	128	30	15															
Nari	56	70	88	101	113	128	142	152	164	134	139	41	26	11														
Tibbi	67	81	99	112	124	139	153	163	175	195	150	52	37	22	11													
Choti Zerin	24	10	16	29	41	56	70	80	92	112	67	39	54	69	80	91												
Choti Bala	40	26	32	30	42	52	66	76	88	108	63	55	70	85	96	107	16											
Zeradan	52	38	44	42	54	64	78	88	100	110	75	67	82	97	108	119	28	12										
Fort Munro	68	54	60	58	70	80	94	104	116	126	91	83	98	113	114	135	44	28	16									
Ganehar	36	26	16	24	36	51	65	75	87	107	62	51	66	81	92	103	12	8	2	36								
Harrand	54	40	32	24	27	34	48	58	70	90	45	69	88	99	110	121	30	18	30	46	18							
Dara Chachar	61	47	39	31	34	41	55	65	77	97	52	76	91	114	125	136	37	25	37	53	25	7						
Drigri	66	52	44	36	39	46	60	70	82	102	57	81	96	111	122	133	42	30	42	58	30	12	2					
Fattehpur	76	62	54	46	49	56	70	80	92	112	67	91	106	121	132	143	52	40	52	58	40	22	12	10				
Dajal	48	34	16	10	22	32	46	56	68	98	109	63	78	93	104	115	16	16	28	44	16	16	23	16	20			
Hajipur	61	47	29	14	9	17	31	41	53	73	28	76	91	106	117	128	29	29	41	57	28	18	20	9	8	12		
Sheru	22	11	11	24	36	51	65	75	87	107	62	37	52	67	78	89	15	31	43	59	27	43	50	55	65	27	40	
Yaru	11	25	43	56	68	83	97	107	119	139	94	8	23	38	49	60	20	36	48	64	32	50	57	62	72	36	49	36

Yaru. (b)